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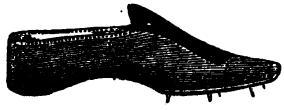

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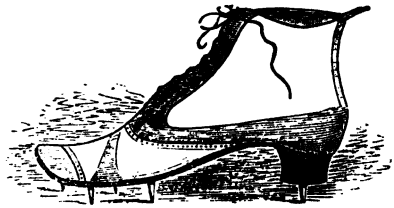

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MODERN ATHLETICS:

BY

H. F. WILKINSON,

OF THE LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.

THIRD EDITION,

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

SINCE the issue of the Second Edition of "Modern Athletics" the good old British sport of long distance walking has been revived in this country by two American professionals. This has rendered extensive alterations necessary in the tables of best performances, which have been duly corrected to the latest date. The other additions to the present edition are: a sketch of the progress of Athletic Sports in Scotland, Ireland, and abroad; particulars of the various methods of handling heavy weights; and a list of Irish and American amateur champions.

H. F. WILKINSON.

LONDON,
February 24, 1877.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE issue, for the first time, of the present work, requires a few words of explanation. Athletic sports have rapidly spread throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom during the last few years; whether for good or for evil it is not within the author's province to discuss, further than this, that the fact itself would seem to carry with it its own justification. General acceptance is sufficient recognition of the need and of its supply, or at least may prove the author's justification for the present compilation.

In order that he may not be accused of plagiarism, it should be mentioned that the first chapter, on "Ancient Athletics," had previously been written by him for another publication, and he trusts that its reproduction, if only for the sake of comparison, with some slight additions, may not be out of place here in a work professedly on modern pursuits. The chapter on the "Rise and Progress of Modern Athletics" has been compiled from information found in files of *Bell's Life in London*, and is believed to be in the main part correct, although a few chronological errors may doubtless have crept in. The observations on "the Management of Athletic Meetings"

are in some measure derived from personal experience, and will perhaps prove useful to provincial committees desirous of instituting athletic gatherings. The regulations in this chapter are chiefly founded on a set of rules originated by the West London Rowing Club and the conditions in force at the Amateur Athletic Club competitions. For training, the chief works consulted have been "Training in Theory and Practice," by A. Maclaren; "Training for Pedestrianism, &c.," by C. Westhall; and "Hints on Training," by J. G. Chambers. To these authors I desire to express my many obligations and warm acknowledgments. A large mass of University and Public School statistics had been collected, but want of space at the last moment precluded their insertion. Of metropolitan meetings preference has been given to those of the West London Rowing Club, the first to hold athletic sports in London. The tables of the best performances on record have been carefully compiled from files of *Bell's Life in London*, with one or two exceptions. It was found absolutely necessary to select some authority as a standard, and that journal was accordingly chosen as the oldest reliable chronicle of pedestrianism. The statistics of the fastest amateur times have been compiled with the greatest possible care. A figure makes but little show in print, but the discovery of that figure, the testing, the confirmation or correction of it, involves much search and patient investigation. At provincial meetings instances are constantly occurring of amateurs *being said* to have run 100 yards in 10 seconds; but it will be almost invariably found on close inquiry either that the course is down hill, the distance is short,

the "clocker" a tyro at his work, or else that a very strong wind blew in the rear of the runner. The Author firmly believes that there are not two amateurs now alive who could run 100 yards in such time on a path as level as a billiard-table and on a perfectly calm and favourable day. Provincial committees, who are naturally and properly proud of the feats they record, must recollect that to correctly obtain the fastest times on record requires a long series of arithmetical calculations, in order to compare the times and distances of all the races a man has ever run. No pedestrian, either amateur or professional, ever attains the top rung of the ladder at one step; and when a man is said to have done "the fastest time on record," the only method of proving the truth of the assertion is to look up all his previous performances.

In conclusion, the Author offers his best acknowledgments to the Editors of *Bell's Life in London* and the *Sportsman*, for the assistance received in compiling the table of fastest professional running times; and to those amateurs who kindly forwarded particulars of their age, height, and weight, which have not been published in cases where any gentleman desired they should be withheld.

H. F. WILKINSON.

LONDON,
September 30, 1868.

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MODERN ATHLETICS.

CHAPTER I.

ANCIENT ATHLETICS.

THE term "Athletic *Sports*" is altogether of modern date; it would not have been understood by the ancients; to them gymnastic exercises were no pastime, but a serious and important part in the training of youth. The whole education of a Greek had three divisions—letters, music, and gymnastics—but these last occupied as much time and labour as the two others put together; indeed, at a certain period of life those ceased, and gymnastics alone continued to be practised, not only in youth but in adult and mature age, the exercises being adapted to the strength and years of the exercised. Greek physicians and philosophers were alike convinced of the intimate connection between body and soul; their faith was muscular, the chief article being that physical and mental health went together. That their creed was not unsound, the result has proved; for while the body received from these exercises that beautiful development which has made Greek art a pattern to all succeeding generations, so, if not in consequence of these exercises, at least in connection with them, the triumphs of the Greek intellect have been no less, and perhaps even more predominant.

Taking gymnastics in its comprehensive classical sense, it may be divided into the agonistic and the athletic arts; the former was pursued for the purpose of improving their health and bodily strength by those who, though

they sometimes contended for prizes in the public games, did not, like the athletes, devote their whole lives to the preparation for these contests. In fact, the one was an amateur, the other a professional. But in early times, as in the present, there were persons of considerable political and social importance who obtained prizes at the national games, but who did not follow athletic exercises as a profession. Thus we read in the eighth book of Herodotus, in his enumeration of the naval forces at Salamis, that of the nations resident beyond the river Acheron, the Crotoniatæ were the only people who, when Hellas was in danger, came to her succour with one ship, whose commander was Phaÿllus, and he was thrice a Pythian victor. But as the preparation for these contests involved more and more extraordinary efforts, it was found that a severe and exclusive course of training was necessary to ensure any chance of obtaining victory. Hence arose a class of men, the professional athletes, who in the latter and more degenerate days of Rome, alone contended in the public games, while the spectators enjoyed the easy luxury of a self-indulgent criticism. This was the division of the exercised.

Of the exercises themselves there was a distinction between the pancratium and the pentathlon, though both were events common to the gymnasium and the great religious festival games. The former was more akin to our boxing and wrestling combined, a violent and hard exercise, which does not now enter into athletic sports, but is confined to professionals and the prize ring, and therefore needs no description here. There was also, on the one hand, in the national games, chariot and horse races (with which, not being bodily exercises, we do not conceive ourselves to be concerned); and on the other, in the gymnasia, boyish sports, such as ball playing, boys pulling at the two ends of a rope ("French and English"), top spinning, playing at "dubs," and the like, which are also foreign to our subject. We will therefore direct our attention to the pentathlon, as more nearly corresponding to "athletic sports" as now understood, both in its own nature and in the position, as gentlemen, of those who

practised it in old time, and who, we hope, will not cease to practise its corresponding equivalents now.

The pentathlon consisted of five distinct kinds of games, viz.:—Leaping (ἅλμα), foot race (δρόμος), disc-throwing (δίσκος), spear-hurling (ἀκόντιον), wrestling (πάλη). In their entirety, in their performance on the same day and in a certain order by the same athletes, they belong to the time in which the great national games of Greece were instituted, though different parts of the course are mentioned in early times as being practised by the old heroes.

How these acted, how they felt, what they said, how they amused themselves, their public and private life, all this and much more is pictured in the marvellous verse of him whom the epigrammatist well calls—

ἀνδρῶν ἡρώων κοσμήτορα, θεῖον Ὅμηρον.

We have in later writers dry disconnected facts on which staticians feed, but for life portraits of character and manners, for the thing itself producing in us the emotions which it produced in those that did and saw it, we must go back to the "sweetest of bards, the blind old man who dwelt in craggy Chios." He, we may be sure, reproduces to us the fashion of his own age. No matter what persons or places he describes, the names are nothing. Phæacia may be Utopia, Odysseus may be Utis, which

> Forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
> Turns into shape.

Homer, like Shakspeare, drew his materials—whatever "tricks strong imagination" played with them—from what passed around him; and though his heroes may bear old Trojan or Argive titles, yet he had associated with them all, had sung his hymns in the hall of Alcinous, and, blind though he was, had witnessed the Phæacian games. Regarding, then, his poetry as contemporary history, we find that of the pentathlon, boxing, wrestling, leaping, and running are the four classes enumerated by Alcinous (Odyssey VIII. 103), as practised by the Phæacians:—

Περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων
Πύξ τε, παλαισμοσύνῃ τε, καὶ ἅλμασιν, ἠδὲ ποδίσσιν.

Boxing, wrestling, running, archery, and spear-throwing were the challenges which Odysseus gave the Phæacians, and which were declined by them, after they had proof of his disc-hurling powers: (Odyssey VIII. 205, &c.)

Leaping was one of the most prominent parts of the pentathlon, as it is one of the chief events in our modern games; but it seems to have been practised then in a somewhat different manner. We do not know that there are any records of the "long jump" the "high jump," or the "hurdle jump." The ancients seem to have leapt with masses of metal (ἁλτῆρες, *graves massæ*), something like our dumb bells, in both hands, though probably this was not the earlier practice. In the account of the Phæacian games (Odyssey VIII.) Amphialus is said to have been far the first; but, very provokingly, it is not reported whether it was the "high jump," or whether he reached 5ft. 9in., as Messrs. Little and Roupell, of Cambridge University, did at the champion meeting of the Amateur Athletic Club on March 23rd, 1866.

The foot race.—There were diversities in this: either the simple foot race (δρόμος), in which the performers went in a straight run from the starting-post to the goal; or the double foot race (δίαυλος δρόμος), in which the goal was rounded, and the starting-point was also the winning-post; or the race of the heavy armer (τῶν ὁπλιτῶν δρόμος), in which the runners were in panoply. This last is something for our volunteers, in full marching order, to look forward to. In the Phæacian games (Odyssey VIII.) the course seems to have been a straight one, and the "blameless Clytonéus" was the victor, the rest were nowhere, the difference being represented as that in the speed of mules against oxen in ploughing a furrow—an agricultural comparison not probably appreciated at Beaufort House, but well understood by any heavy-land farmer, if horses be substituted for mules. The race in the funeral games at the tomb of Patroclus (Iliad XXIII.) was the δίαυλος, and, as usual, Ajax's luck was bad; he would have been the victor, but for the help which the goddess Athené somewhat unjustly gave Odysseus. The foot race in the fifth book of the Æneid,

except so far as it is a mere copy of the games in the twenty-third Iliad, is after the manner usual in Virgil's own days in the circus at Rome; as the *Ludus Trojæ* (revived and celebrated by Augustus) in the same book, was described by Virgil under the form of an equestrian exercise, in which Ascanius and a certain number of selected Trojan boys exhibit the evolutions of a mock battle.

The disc-throwing has no exact parallel in modern times, though putting the weight or throwing the hammer is *ejusdem generis*. This has been termed by some among ourselves an "ungraceful and unmeaning effort;" but disc-throwing was especially lauded among the ancients. It was practised in the heroic age. Whilst Achilles continued still wrathful, and lay in his dark sea-traversing ships, muttering wrath against Agamemnon, and while his horses were eating their heads off on trefoil and parsley, his forces amused themselves with disc-throwing and dart-hurling (Iliad II. 774). Something more than a disc—a rudely molten mass of iron which the great might of Eëtion used to hurl—Achilles (Iliad XXIII.) proposed as the projectile at the funeral games in honour of Patroclus, when Epëus got laughed at; but Polypætes cast it as far as a cowman can throw his crook, however far that may be. It was also the game in which Odysseus, without taking his coat off (*αὐτῷ φάρει*), and with a disc bigger, thicker, and stouter than those puny ones which the Phæacians used, far surpassed all his competitors, who had been most impudently chaffing him. But then it must be remembered that he had the goddess Athené for a marker, which was hardly fair: (Odyssey VIII. 186, &c.)

> Then, mantled as he was, he rushed in rage
> And seized a huge round discus, heavier far
> Than that wherewith Phæacian youths engage,
> And whirled it once, and launched it in the air.
> Sang the great stone, and the Phæacians there,
> A ship-framed people, masters of the oar,
> Crouched to the earth beneath the booming blare.
> Lightly it darted from his hand, and bore,
> Steady in flight, right on, surpassing every score.
>
> *Worsley.*

It could have been wished that the weight of the disc had been given, and that Athené had been provided with a measuring tape. As it is, we are again unable to compare ancients and moderns. The distance to which the disc was commonly thrown became a measure of length, and was called τὰ δίσκουρα. Thus in the games at the tomb of Patroclus, the chariots of Menelaus and Antilochus ran abreast (Iliad XXIII., 431 and 523).

> Far as a discus' flight, by some stout youth,
> That tests his vigour, from the shoulder hurled,
> So far they ran together, side by side.
>
> *Lord Derby.*

Again,

> So far was Menelaus in the rear
> Of Nestor's son; at first, a discus' cast
> Between them lay.
>
> *Lord Derby.*

The disc-thrower stood on a raised platform (βαλβίς), with the right leg, bearing all his weight, forward; the disc, ready to be delivered, in the right hand, which was thrown back. This attitude, which was represented by the sculptor Myron, is selected by Quintilian as evidence of the great effect produced by a figure in action as compared with one at rest. We possess in the British Museum a copy of this celebrated statue. The player is ready to swing round his outstretched arm, so as to describe a semicircle, at the end of which the disc will be delivered at an angle of about 45 deg., the athlete springing forward at the same time. The contest was still more unequal when a god entered the lists in his own person, and not merely as partner and marker to a competitor. Hyacinthus found this to his cost in his trial with Phœbus (Ovid, Met. X.) Both stripped (*corpora vesta levant*), and the god had the first throw, he cleft the clouds, and showed no less skill than strength (*exhibuit junctam cum viribus artem*). The mortal ought to have kept a respectful distance till the projectile had settled down; but, in his eagerness to have his turn, he hastened to pick up the disc, which

rebounded from the ground, struck him in the face, and killed him.

> Protinus imprudens actusque cupidine ludi
> Tollere Tænarides orbem properabat; at illum
> Dura repercussum subjecit in aëra tellus
> In vultus, Hyacinthe, tuos.
>
> *Ovid, Met. X.* 182.

However, the god made what amends he could for the accident, and those florists who rejoice in Hyacinths and Hyacinth shows have no reason to complain.

> Celebrandaque more priorum
> Annua prælatâ redunt Hyacinthia pompâ.
>
> *Ovid, Met. X.* 218.

To the spear-hurling we have no modern parallel, without we choose to accept throwing the cricket ball as such. Archery would be the nearest approach, but can hardly be said to enter into modern athletic sports. Here also Odysseus was eminent (Odyssey VIII. 229), boasting, not without reason—

> Also, this hand so far can hurl the spear,
> That none with arrow may the score exceed.
>
> *Worsley.*

Wrestling, also no part of the modern, was a distinctive feature of the ancient pentathlon. Indeed, so important was it, that in its wider sense the word πάλη (wrestling) embraced all gymnastic exercises, and the schools of the athletes were called *palæstræ*. Homer has two beautiful descriptions of wrestling matches. One in the twenty-third Iliad, so often referred to, in which the mighty Telamonian Ajax and wise Odysseus contend. Their backs creaked, the prespiration ran down, purple welds arose on their sides and shoulders, all in vain, neither could throw the other, though Ajax was very near it after his invocation of Jove. But Odysseus was too much for Ajax and Jove together. The other description is in Odyssey VIII. 159. In the Phæacian games Euryalus surpassed all his countryman in wrestling; and presuming on his easy victory over them, must needs jeer at Odysseus—

Now am I, stranger, not at all inclined
To judge thee versed in wrestling and the race,
Or games that are in vogue among mankind.
Thee, rather with the ship-frequenting kind
Of traders, overseers of merchandise,
Whose talk is of cargoes, and their mind
Dreams of unjust gains, and doth bargains prize,
I class with athletes not, if I may trust my eyes.

Worsley.

He soon, however, "caved in," on proof of the stranger's prowess in throwing the disc.

Of these games the foot-race seems to have been coeval with the institution of the Olympic Games themselves, or, at least, with their use as a chronological æra, when Coroebus conquered in the foot-race, B.C. 776. Indeed, the δρόμος was the only contest during the first thirteen Olympiads. The δίαυλος (in which the course was traversed twice) was introduced in Olympiad XIV.; wrestling and the pentathlon generally, in Olympiad XVII.; boxing, in Olympiad XXIII.; and the pancratium in Olympiad XXXIII.

How the victory was determined in some of the athletic games of the ancients it is not easy to say. In leaping, racing, throwing, decision was easy, even if several athletes competed. But in wrestling no more than two persons could be engaged together at once. Did the victors in the several pairs contend together at last? But how was the prize awarded in the whole pentathlon? Was a man expected to be a victor in each event? It is something fearful to think of, and yet a passage in Herodotus (Book IX., chap. 33) seems to look that way. The father of history, in his pleasant gossiping style, tells there a story of Tisamenus, who at Platæ was the divine officiating on the Grecian side. The Pythian oracle told him that he should win five great contests. He naturally took this to mean the pentathlon, and accordingly trained hard. He would have gained the Olympic prize had he not been beaten in the wrestling by Hieronymus. So he missed it by one, as Herodotus says, ἀσκέων δὲ πεντάεθλον, παρὰ ἓν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα. This is one of those "nuts to crack,"

which examiners are fond of giving in the Oxford Schools.

The ancients trained hard, and held the relation between medicine and gymnastics to be so close, that the one was as necessary to cure disease as the other was to preserve the health. Hence Gymnasia were dedicated to Apollon, the god alike of the healing and the fine arts. The directors of these establishments practised as physicians, while the subordinate attendants were "dressers," both alike deriving their occupation and their skill from their experience. One noted character (Herodicus) is celebrated by Plato as combining in his own person the three allied professions, as they were then considered, of sophist, gymnasiarch, and physician; and, like fashionable doctors among ourselves, he sometimes severely tried the confidence of his patients, if he did not abuse it, when he tested their training by prescribing a walk from Athens to Megara and back again, a distance of more than twenty-four English miles, without resting. Indeed, malicious people said he killed the weak and feverish by his strong remedies, violent exercises, and dry rubbing. The regular practitioners stigmatised him as an "advertiser" and a quack. Certain it is that he was successful in dealing with cases—his own included—beyond their skill. The story is that "enjoying" (as honest country folk say) bad health, he tried gymnastics on himself, and, perfectly succeeding, proceeded to practice on others. The college of physicians of that day were the Asclepiadæ, the professional descendants of Æsculapius, "the blameless healer" (ἰητὴρ ἀμύμων) of Homer, whose father (later legend said) was Apollon, and whose sons, Machaon and Podalirius, were army surgeons before Troy. Herodicus interfered with this divine right of doctoring, and accused the "regulars" of neglecting the science of medical dietetics. His method was, as with other reforms, adopted after a time and improved by the faculty; so that we find Hippocrates assuming to himself the glory of having perfected and reduced training to a system not very different from that which was recently in use among ourselves. These reforms were rubbing or

chafing to bring down excess of flesh, and to harden that which remained; walking, either on the round or straight course; arm exercises, preparatory to the more serious work of the palæstra; mock-wrestling with the hands only, without closing; and regular motions of the arms and body, which appear to have been like our dumb-bell exercises, and do not properly belong to gymnastics.

The gymnasium was not a Roman institution, and though the agonistic art was practised at an early time in the *Ludi Maximi*, yet it was of Grecian origin. Indeed, the regular training of boys after the Greek fashion was opposed to Roman habits, and held in contempt. Towards the end of the Republic, indeed, wealthy Romans, who had acquired by residence in Greece, or otherwise, a taste for Greek manners, used to attach to their villas places for exercise (*gymnasia, palæstræ,* or *gestationes*), just as an English country gentleman erects a billiard-room; yet these never made gymnastics popular among the people, who preferred being spectators in magnificent thermæ, amphitheatres, and other colossal buildings, of the contests of professional gladiators in the cruel arena.

In one respect our position is like that of the Romans. Athletics are not indigenous with us. Let us guard against that decline which is too apt to set in with luxury and refinement, which happened to the Greeks and Romans, when idle loungers, instead of trained youth, frequented the gymnasia, when the hard work was handed over to hired professionals, and when the excitement was in betting and gambling on the efforts of others, without any personal emulation. The gymnasia thus lost their character as institutions for physical and mental training, and became mere cock-pits and prize-rings. *Absit omen.* The case was far different in the best times of classical antiquity. Those athletes who conquered in any of the great national games of Greece received the highest honours and rewards. They were considered to confer a glory on the state to which they belonged; they entered their native cities in triumph through breaches made in the walls;—thus finely intimating that the state which possessed such citizens needed no other defence. They

received also substantial rewards; were relieved from the payment of taxes; enjoyed the seat of honour at all public games; their statues were erected at the public cost; and their praises were sung by poets. "There is no greater honour for a man during his life," says Homer, "than that he should be accomplished in the use of his hands and feet;" and when Euryalus hurled his severest taunt at Odysseus, he told him "that he was a 'city man,' and not like an athlete:" (Odyssey VIII. 147 and 148.)

Long may our gentlemen glory in personal prowess by land and water. They have one sanctifying influence which the Greeks and Romans wanted. No women were permitted to be present in the gymnasia, or even to cross the river Alpheus during the celebration of the Olympic Games, under penalty of being hurled from the Typæan rock; whereas now our athletics are all honoured by the sanction and plaudits of the fair, as in the tournaments of mediæval times.

CHAPTER II.

THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF MODERN ATHLETICS.

SECTION I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

A PERIOD of many centuries is passed over before any revival of the Agonistic, or amateur branch of Athletics, can be found in recent times. The first instances of them, as far as they come within the purpose, occurred at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and at our great public schools. There we have every reason to believe, from the testimony of an old cadet, that half-yearly meetings were founded as annual institutions as far back as 1812, though unfortunately no record is extant of them at that early date. In 1837 the celebrated "Crick Run," so well described in "Tom Brown's School Days," was founded at Rugby, and there are accounts of the Shrewsbury School Hunt since 1842.

Trinity College, Dublin, held a meeting in October, 1844, and in 1845 an annual steeplechase, scurry and hurdle races took place at Eton; but it is not certain that this was the first year. These, however, did not constitute any regularly organized meeting, but were held at various periods of the year. In 1846 an annual steeplechase was inaugurated at Shrewsbury Royal School, followed by the "May Races," the first record of which is found in 1852. In 1849 the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, held its first meeting, mainly through the exertions of Colonel Eardley Wilmot, R.A. These sports were continuous down to 1853, when a break was caused by the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. In 1862 they

were revived by Messrs. Awdry, Beaver, Kennedy, and other Old Cheltonians who had not lost that love of athletics so well fostered at their school. Harrow, ever famed for its hurdle racers, started competitions of that nature in 1853, which included contests open either to the whole school or restricted to boarding houses, the minor events sometimes extending over several weeks. About this time Addiscombe and Haileybury were not behindhand; but, as they have now ceased to exist, they are not considered within the sphere of this chapter.

At the two Universities there were no athletic sports of any description until 1852, when Exeter College, Oxford, took the initiative and held a meeting, which has since been repeated annually. In 1856, and even in 1858, *Bell's Life*, in its reports of these sports, styles them "rural and interesting revels," and again "a revival of good old English sports."

The first athletics at Marlborough College were in 1851, when a mile race, and a shorter one for boys under fifteen, were run on the turnpike-road. In the following year the half-yearly Marlborough meetings, so well described by "Teddington" in *Bell's Life* of the period, were founded, and continued down to 1862, since when they have been annual only. Kensington Grammar School inaugurated their permanent fixture in 1852; but to Cheltenham, beyond a doubt, must be assigned the merit of founding Public School meetings on a large scale, with a commodious grand stand for ladies, printed programme, roped and staked course, and thoroughly organised in all other respects. The credit of setting an example now so universally followed in all other large schools must be ascribed to the Rev. T. A. Southwood, the head-master of the Civil and Military Department at Cheltenham College, and to whom the College, in this as well as in its studies, owes a debt which can never be repaid. On October 22, 1853, the first Cheltenham meeting was held, and it is stated that the old five courts, in the quadrangle, were fitted up as a grand stand for the ladies, there being then no chapel to impede the view. Since the above date the

meetings have been held every successive spring in regular order, and not as at other schools, where the races were occasional and unaccompanied by any public demonstration.

Durham University held a meeting in 1852, but no evidence has been found that it was continued annually. At the Universities, Exeter College, Oxford, was all alone till 1855, when mention is first made of any sports at Cambridge; St. John's College and Emanuel taking the lead. At Oxford: Balliol, Wadham, Pembroke, and Worcester followed the example of Exeter in 1856; Oriel in 1857; Merton in 1858; Christ Church in 1859; and in 1861 separate College meetings had become general. At the close of 1860, the Oxford University sports, open to all undergraduates, owed their foundation to the exertions of the Rev. E. Arkwright, Merton College. At Cambridge the University sports had already been founded in 1857, but annual meetings of the separate colleges were not frequent, as at the sister university, till 1863.

Rugby improved on the "Crick Run" and "House Leaping," by instituting regular sports in 1856, and an annual steeplechase in honour of "Tom Hughes" and "Tom Brown's School Days" in 1858. Winchester began in 1857; and the two Metropolitan Public Schools, viz., Westminster and Charterhouse, old opponents in the cricket field, entered the arena simultaneously in 1861.

The modern athletic era in the metropolis commences at this time. The initiative in London was undoubtedly taken by the Honourable Artillery Company (the oldest volunteer corps extant), who held their first meeting in 1858. Next came the West London Rowing Club in the winter of 1861-62. This club instituted athletic meetings as a subsidiary sport during the rowing recess, at a time when such gatherings were quite unknown in the metropolis. It was said such meetings would never answer; that men who trained hard throughout the rowing season required rest in the winter, and that incessant training all the year round was injurious. The

first spectators came to jeer, but remained to applaud, and went away very strongly possessed in favour of athletics. After this the late Mr. W. Price instituted some open amateur handicaps at the late Hackney Wick Grounds, the first taking place on 26th of July, 1862.

In June, 1863, the Mincing Lane Club, which in 1866 became the celebrated London Athletic Club, was formed by several gentlemen connected with the colonial trade.

About this time and during the preceding years frequent desire was from time to time expressed through letters and suggestions in *Bell's Life* for the foundation of the Oxford and Cambridge sports. But whether because there was then no easy means of railway transit between Oxford and Cambridge, as the Bletchley junction route was not completed; or from other causes, nothing was settled till 1863. In that year some Oxford and Cambridge sports had been arranged to come off at Cambridge during Whitsun week; but *Bell's Life* for May 10th, 1863, inserts a letter from H. G. Kennedy, Hon. Sec. to Cambridge University Athletic Association, regretting that the fixture had fallen through, owing to a disinclination on the part of the Oxford gentlemen to engage in a contest during the summer term. Thus the institution of these sports fell through, but fortunately only for a short time, as in the spring of the following year the first meeting was held. Cambridge formed a University Athletic Association, afterwards changed into the club, the committee consisting of a representative from each college, in 1863, if not earlier. Oxford did not follow this example till June 9th, 1866.

Since 1866 athletic meetings have become general throughout England. Eton adhered to her original stray steeplechases and the like till 1864; and Harrow made no reform till 1866, when she held her first regularly-organised meeting. The late West London Cricket Ground was the first celebrated rendezvous of metropolitan athletes, till in 1864 the members of Her Majesty's Civil Service introduced the late Beaufort House, Walham Green, into prominence as a good spot for amateur meetings. Their *réunions* have certainly, to say the least, been

as successfully conducted and as numerously and fashionably attended as any others in the metropolis. In the fall of 1865 a great impetus was given by a series of private matches between C. Guy Pym and several prominent military, university, and provincial athletes at this inclosure, and these events led to the pretty general establishment of strangers' races at Oxford and Cambridge College fixtures. On the closing of Beaufort House, the Lillie Bridge Ground, Fulham, was opened in March, 1869, and has since been patronised by nearly all metropolitan athletic clubs. Of these the Amateur and London Athletic Clubs are the most celebrated. The former holds an annual champion meeting, and has succeeded in bringing the best amateur talent of the day to the post, whereas the latter is justly considered the first society in the United Kingdom for sport. There are also important annual meetings throughout the provinces, and there is scarcely a cricket or foot-ball club which does not now hold its annual athletic meeting.

In the principality of Wales athletic sports have taken but little root, the Carnarvon meeting—founded in 1868—being the only one of importance in the north. Although professional pedestrianism flourishes in the great mining districts of the south, amateur athletic meetings are rare, and chiefly confined to a few watering places where English visitors congregate during the season, Tenby being perhaps the oldest and most important *réunion*.

Section II.—Scotland.

Organised meetings for athletic sports were common in Scotland about the middle of the seventeenth century. Sir Walter Scott gives a graphic description of border games; and the fact that he drew on the historical manners and customs of the times for the incidents he describes, sufficiently proves their prevalence. The proper modern name of these competitions may be doubtful—"amateur" sports in one sense they could hardly be alled; "professional" would be a term equally inappro-

priate. They were held chiefly in country districts, and though cotters and the rustic population engaged in them, the large majority of competitors belonged to the upper classes, and the lairds were oftener prize takers than their tenants. They were similar to the modern rifle shooting gatherings, and the Wimbledon meeting may be considered the legitimate successor of these Scottish sports. During the nineteenth century even, many well known aristocratic names appear in these athletic prize lists; and science and literature do not lack representatives. Leydon, the distinguished Oriental scholar and poet, whose university career was unusually brilliant, was prouder of trophies won in the athletic than of those gained in the academic arena. That *beau ideal* of an athlete, John Wilson, the eloquent professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and the genial Christopher North of *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, was extremely jealous of his athletic renown, and was more energetic in contradicting a rumour of his defeat in some jumping contest by the "Flying Tailor of Yarrow" than in enforcing his philosophical system on his followers. At the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, however, these sports began to fall off sadly in prestige. By 1840 the amateur element was entirely wanting, and the contests became confined to troops of professional athletes perambulating the country and farming the prizes at the various meetings. It might seem probable that the Scottish youth, with their natural athletic tendencies, and thus deprived of the opportunity of displaying their powers, would at once arrange a series of amateur sports to supply the want of their former competitions. Strange to say, however, year after year no effectual move was made. Prior to 1860 not a single amateur meeting was held North of the Tweed. At the end of another fifteen years Ireland had far outstript Scotland in matters pertaining to athletic sports, and even the United States of America ran her very close.

Of athletic clubs properly so called—*i.e.*, societies whose object is the promotion of athletics—but very few

exist across the border. Nearly all the meetings are associated with cricket clubs, the universities, or schools. In 1860 and 1861, when the Volunteer enthusiasm first arose, many Scotch corps organised athletic meetings as a bond of union among their members, but the spread of rifle shooting gatherings attained this end more completely, and Volunteer sports were accordingly short lived. To the Edinburgh Academical Cricket Club, composed of old Edinburgh academy pupils, belongs the honour of leading the way, and the academy sports were the first to be annually held in Scotland. Merchiston Castle School followed next, and in 1864 the Royal High School issued their first programme. A goodly proportion of the competitions were for old pupils of each institution, and strangers' races were gradually introduced. All these meetings were highly successful, and year by year most of the Edinburgh schools imitated the example. But the first great impulse to Scotch athletics was given in April, 1866, by the inauguration of the Edinburgh Inter-scholastic games in imitation of the Oxford and Cambridge sports. The annual contests between the representative boys of the various schools are the events of the Edinburgh season, and witnessed by many thousand spectators. In June, 1866, the Edinburgh University Athletic Club was established, but the energy and spirit displayed in its early years was unfortunately not maintained. At Glasgow, the metropolis of the west, the Glasgow academicals followed the example of their Edinburgh brethren. A very good meeting—with several open events in the programme—is also held at Glasgow each spring, under the auspices of the West of Scotland Cricket Club, who have done more than any society in Scotland for the promotion of strangers' races. Several other schools and clubs likewise hold meetings on the banks of the Clyde. On 18th March, 1871, the Scotch Universities trod in the footsteps of Oxford and Cambridge, and founded an annual Scotch Inter-university *réunion*, held alternately at the seats of learning taking part therein. This caused athletics to be taken up by Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen Univer-

sities, but it has been in a desultory sort of manner, without the zeal prevalent at Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and no regular athletic clubs have been formed.

Section III.—Ireland.

The merit of first introducing athletic sports in the Emerald Isle undoubtedly rests with Dublin University. From about the year 1845 to 1855 there are found records of occasional matches and races got up chiefly amongst members of the University Rowing Club; and, as far as can be ascertained, generally decided along the Pigeon House Fort-road, near the club house at Ringsend. These, however, consisted but of friendly matches made on the spur of the moment, and decided off hand on the spot. On February 28, 1857, the University Football Club announced some foot races to take place in Trinity College Park. So many visitors came to witness the events, and so successfully was the reunion conducted, that it was decided to institute a regular annual meeting, and the first "Dublin University Athletic Sports," properly so called, were held in Trinity College Park on March 28, 1857. The meeting was the means of bringing several good men to light, notably amongst others being F. Moore over hurdles, J. Donnelly as a sprinter, and the brothers C. and G. Farran, who were for many years invincible as amateur distance runners in Ireland. From the above date the fixture became an annual one, and was increased to a two days' meeting, afterwards held in June, when the weather is more genial than at the end of Lent term. The popularity these sports have attained must be witnessed to be thoroughly comprehended. The attendance is more than double that which has ever been witnessed at even an Oxford and Cambridge meeting on English soil, and the *sacri dies* are looked forward to as fête days for months beforehand by the whole fashionable world of Ireland. From the very commencement in March, 1857, there was always at least one open contest—generally a hurdle race—included in the

programme; till, at the 1868 meeting, strangers' races, properly so called, were for the first time introduced, and have been patronised by some of the greatest English athletes. In the fall of 1869 challenges were sent to Oxford and Cambridge Universities to hold a triangular duel between the three societies on the same footing as the two English Universities competed against each other at Easter. Oxford and Cambridge, however, declined to take up the gauntlet thrown down, on the ground that if they accepted one challenge they must accept all. A cartel issued to Dublin by the various Queen's Universities in Ireland was also rejected by the former. Until 1871 inclusive the fixture was conducted by a committee fortuitously chosen every year, there being no voting qualification or club rules of any kind. A sub-committee was then chosen to arrange these matters, and at the end of 1871, after three months' conclave, J. D. La Touche and H. W. D. Dunlop framed a code of regulations, which to a great extent carried out the existing arrangements, and reduced them to rule and order. Their labours being ratified at a subsequent meeting, the Dublin University Athletic Club became *un fait accompli*. Another sub-committee sat contemporaneously with a view of making a running path in Trinity College Park, but the active athletic members of the club were in a minority, and outvoted.

The first athletic club proper founded in Ireland was the Irish Civil Service Athletic Club, who, following the example of their successful and more fortunate English brethren, held their inaugural annual meeting on August 31, 1867, at the Leinster Cricket Ground, Rathmines, Dublin. Considering the difficulties they had to contend with great credit is due to this club for their advancement of athletic sports in Ireland for the four years until similar societies were founded in the island.

The Irish Champion Athletic Club, however, is the society that must be sought for if the greatest developers of athletic sports on the western side of St. George's channel are required to be found. Irish athletes had ever suffered from the want of two things, viz., an

athletic parliament and a running path. After having in vain tried to convince the Dublin University A. C. of the absolute necessity of supplying these deficiencies, H. W. D. Dunlop, finding further efforts useless, determined to carry out the scheme in the face of this opposition. In May, 1872, he accordingly founded the Irish Champion Athletic Club; which, after fourteen months anxious preparation, held its first Irish amateur championship meeting, strangely enough, in the College park, it being the first and only occasion in the annals of Alma Mater whereon any society other than a college one ever held a meeting within its walls. On that occasion some of the performances completely eclipsed all previous ones in Ireland. To, however, establish the concern on a permanent basis, and redeem his promise to the Irish athletic world, Mr. Dunlop set about leasing a suitable ground. After great difficulty, some seven and a half acres—adjoining the Lansdown Road Station on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway—were enclosed, and the first long wished for and long opposed running path in Ireland laid down. The ground was formally opened by His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, on May 23, 1874, and the second Irish Amateur Championship Meeting held therein on June 27, 1874. This is now an annual fixture, conducted under the same regulations as the sister meeting in England, except that the events are confined to Irish Amateurs. Since that date the Lansdown Road ground has been and continues to be patronised by all the leading sporting clubs of the Irish metropolis for archery, athletics, cricket, football, lacrosse, lawn tennis, and the like, the only important exception being the Dublin University A. C., who still oppose the innovation of a running path, and adhere to their College park. As the members of the Irish Champion A. C. are recruited from all parts of the island, the club has been the cause of many annual provincial meetings being founded, and thereto must be attributed the rapid development of athletic sports throughout Ireland from 1873 downwards. Quality, too, has by no means deteriorated with the increase of quantity, and

many best performances on record have been achieved in Ireland, who, next to England, has made by far the quickest and strongest progress in modern athletics. In 1876 she was powerful enough to challenge the older country to a trial of strength, and the first England *v.* Ireland meeting took place at the Lansdown Road ground on June 5, 1876.

The remaining most important society in the Irish metropolis is the Dublin Amateur Athletic Club, which was founded in July, 1872, by V. J. R. Dunbar and the late J. Pennefather. Like all other clubs in Ireland at that date they suffered from want of a suitable ground, in addition to which their first venture at the Rathmines Cricket Club enclosure on September 10, 1872, was utterly spoilt by the execrable weather. They were, however, undaunted by another indifferent meeting at the same ground in the following year, after which they removed their venue to the new Lansdown Road ground. Here success slowly but surely dawned on their efforts, and they have done good service in the promotion of athletic sports in and around the Irish metropolis. In October, 1874, the club sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Pennefather, who was the heart and soul of the society, and his loss has never been replaced.

The North of Ireland ranks next to the metropolis in the promotion of athletic sports, which are extremely popular in the province of Ulster. On May 12, 1869, the North of Ireland Cricket Club took the lead, and founded their now famous annual meeting held in the Ormeau Road ground, which boasts of the best known turf track in the world, and whereon more than one "best on record" has since been achieved. Being of easy access, the meeting has always been patronised by many English and Scotch athletes. The Right Honourable Lord Lurgan, seeing the good which resulted therefrom, suggested the idea of forming an athletic club; and, with his accustomed liberality, offered the use of his beautiful demesne for the purpose. He was ably supported; the first meeting of the Lurgan Athletic Club was held on September 2, 1871, proved a brilliant success, and was maintained

in future years, the only drawback being the inferior nature of the course. Of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland that at Belfast holds an annual meeting superior to those at Cork and Galway.

In the south of the island Cork and Limerick stand pre-eminent as the scenes of several important fixtures, and by the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century many counties, towns, and schools throughout Ulster, Connaught, Munster, and Leinster had founded annual meetings.

Section IV.—Colonial and Foreign.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining information, the rise of athletic sports beyond the United Kingdom is difficult to trace. At Continental watering-places, garrison towns in the colonies and India, and many of the large cities in Australia and Canada, meetings are held from time to time under the management of English visitors, the military authorities, or the local cricket club, as the case may be. Such re-unions are, as a rule, ephemeral, and cannot be depended on as permanent annual fixtures.

It is to the United States of America that attention must be directed, as the country wherein, next to England and Ireland, the pastime of athletic sports has made the best progress. On the North American continent the New York Athletic Club holds the same position as the famous London Athletic Club in England, and the origin of the society was thus wise. During the fall of 1867 three gentlemen of New York,—viz., W. B. Curtis, a hundred yards runner; J. C. Babcock, a quarter mile man; and H. E. Buermeyer, a hammer thrower and weight putter—were in the habit of practising athletics and gymnastics on Sunday (!) afternoons at Finley's half-mile trotting track up town. They were the fathers of the New York Athletic Club; and in the spring of 1868, with the aid of several friends, they founded the same. By the fall of that year upwards of a hundred members were enrolled, and in the evening of

November 11, 1868, the first meeting was held by gaslight at the Empire Rink, New York, the events being open to all amateurs. It was, however, terribly uphill work for many years. Handicaps were unthought of, so the few cracks frightened away novices; funds were short; no ground could be obtained; and, lastly, there was that universal athletic bugbear, viz., the amateur qualification. Up to this time and for the next five years, the members of the various Caledonian societies in the States and a few gymnasts were the only followers of athletic exercises. The immigrating Scots brought with them their love of hardy exercises; and, during the summer months, took to farming the various Caledonian meetings as in the mother country. Such peccadilloes the New York Athletic Club was obliged to overlook in its earlier days, or have no entries at all for their open events, and it was unlikely that lesser stars would see any wrong in what the leading club of the country sanctioned. The society, too, encouraged boating as well as athletics, which divided the attention of members. In 1871 an indifferent ground was obtained at Harlem, and a running track laid down; but it was six laps to the mile, with bad gradients. At length in 1874 they were able to obtain far superior quarters at Mott Haven, where a proper running path—five laps to the mile—was laid down, and a grand stand and dressing-rooms erected. The annual fall meetings have always been the principal fixtures of the club, as the events thereat have been open to all amateurs, and on September 30, 1876, a most progressive step was taken. Although the club had for some time given championship medals for competition amongst their own members, there were no annual contests for the "Amateur Championships of America," till the New York Athletic Club instituted medals for the said titles, and the first competition for the same duly came off at Mott Haven on the above date. The British definition of an amateur was strictly enforced for the first time across the Atlantic, and so great had been the progress of athletics in the States since 1868, that the club found the boot entirely on the other leg as regards the semi-pro-

fessional Caledonians, who were far outnumbered by the *bonâ-fide* amateurs, and not allowed to compete. Next to the New York Athletic Club, the most important society in the States has been the New Jersey Athletic Association, founded in 1872 by W. W. Phillips and T. W. White. They have afforded good sport since that date, and in 1875 introduced handicaps into their programmes. The locale, however, was an inconvenient one, and such events were confined to their own members. To A. H. Curtis and J. Watson, of New York, must be accorded the credit of inaugurating handicaps on a large scale in America and open to all amateurs. After vainly endeavouring to persuade the New York Athletic Club to undertake the management, they risked the venture on their own account. The first series of open amateur handicaps was accordingly held at the Mott Haven grounds of the club on July 29, 1876, and proved an unqualified success. The American inter-collegiate annual meeting between the various universities of the States arose out of a cup given at Springfield by J. G. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, on July 17, 1873, the trophy being competed for in a two miles' race amongst their members. The list of events was extended, and meetings were held in 1874 and 1875 in connection with the inter-collegiate regatta. At length, on December 4, 1875, delegates from all the colleges met at Springfield; and, thanks to the exertions of G. C. Webb, Yale, and G. W. Green, Harvard, the "College Athletic Association" was formed. Under their auspices the first properly organised inter-collegiate athletic meeting was held on July 20 and 21, 1876, at the Glen Mitchell trotting track, Saratoga. It should be mentioned that Columbia College, New York, is the oldest athletic university in the States, their annual meeting being founded in 1869. By the year of the great centennial exhibition, 1876, athletic sports had taken firm root in the United States, whose inhabitants had now learnt to conduct their meetings as well as their cousins in the old country.

In the southern continent of the new world the Buenos Ayres Athletic Society is a very flourishing institution.

It was founded in 1867 chiefly through the exertions of W. C. Roberts, who took the lead in planning and carrying out the arrangements during the first year. The meetings are held at Palermo, about three miles from the town of Buenos Ayres, semi-annually every May and November, and the fixtures are now looked forward to and kept as regular fête days by the whole of the towns-people. The course is on a capitally prepared quarter mile lap. Since their first institution many well known English athletes visiting or residing in South America have competed at the meetings, and the performances have generally borne favourable comparison with those of the old country.

CHAPTER III.

THE MANAGEMENT OF ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

THE rapidity with which athletic contests are spreading, as will be seen in the preceding chapter, calls for a few directions regarding the proper management thereof. To those who have never yet initiated events of the kind it is trusted the following remarks may prove useful; while to many societies who make athletics their business, some new arrangement worthy of adoption may perhaps be suggested. That there is much need for improvement at many meetings is unfortunately only too apparent.

COMMITTEE OR STEWARDS.—The first proceeding should be to procure the names of those who have an aptitude for carrying arrangements to a satisfactory issue. Those who may be elected stewards for the meeting should guarantee its expenses, and endeavour to supplement its funds by obtaining offers of prizes from their friends, or at least some assistance in this direction. Such events should then be fixed on as the resources will allow; the chief races, being thrown open to all properly qualified amateurs, should of course possess as their awards the best prizes that circumstances will permit.

SECRETARY AND ENTRIES.—The first should receive the names and entrance fees of those who may be desirous of competing, and be careful to forward them full particulars as regards the times of starting the various races, advertise the meeting well, and give every information that may be required. No entries should be accepted unless accompanied by the amount of the entrance fees, and a statement of the competitor's colours. In the case of open contests great care must be taken

that none but *bonâ fide* amateurs are allowed to compete. No competitor should be allowed to enter under a false name, and the committee should reserve to themselves the right of refusing any entry.

Police.—A sufficient force should always be engaged to preserve order amongst the spectators and keep the course clear. At many meetings there is great laxity in this respect. "Amateur" policemen in the shape of stewards are never effectual, being always prone to accede to their friends' entreaties to enter forbidden parts of the ground.

The Course.—If on turf, this should be roped and staked, or otherwise marked with small flags not more than a foot square. There should be a straight run in of at least one hundred yards, for a sprint race does not admit of turning. Wherever possible, a regularly-made running-path should be chosen as the scene of contest, since such a course conduces to much quicker times being made and a more accurate measurement of distances. In handicaps the start allowed each competitor should be notified by a card, with the distance allowed clearly defined thereon, inserted in a small split stick placed on the edge of the running-path. For sprint races, the course to be kept by each competitor should be divided by pegs and ropes about two feet above the ground, and at least four feet apart. The best sized lap for a course is a quarter mile one, 150 yards long by 70 broad.

Telegraph Board.—This is an indispensable necessity, and great confusion often arises from want of it. It should be so placed as to be clearly visible not only to all spectators outside the ropes, but to members of the press, this object being best effected by its being made to turn in any direction on a pivot. Before each race or heat the numbers of the starters, as on the printed programme, should be posted on the board, and after the contest, the numbers of the first, second, and third men should likewise be displayed, together with the time of the race, distance, or height jumped, which can be written with chalk if the board be painted black.

STARTING.—A bell should be rung five minutes before each heat, to warn the competitors to come to the post; and in the absence of any one at the time specified the race should be started without him. All races should be started by report of pistol. The official should stand in the rear of all the men, putting the pistol behind his back so that none of the competitors can possibly perceive when he is about to fire it. In a sprint race no advantage in this respect must be permitted. Indeed from the shortness of the race and the manifest gain from a start of a few inches only, the necessity for a rigid adherence to this rule must be apparent. The starter should therefore, if possible, have some experience in his duties, for otherwise the rapid movements of practised amateurs will enable them to "poach" a lead—if a somewhat unparliamentary expression may be used. Should a start take place before the pistol is fired, the competitors must be immediately recalled, and any arch offender put back a yard for each offence. The warning "get ready" should *alone* be given, and *directly* the starter sees every competitor *exactly on his mark*, the signal should be made. Nothing is more ludicrous or likely to produce a false start than asking the absurd question "are you ready?" over and over again as if the official were playing a tune on a Scotch fiddle. When on their marks the starter should have sole control of all competitors; and, in case of the pistol's missing to fire, any one taking an unfair advantage, or other unforeseen accident occurring, he should be empowered to declare it "no start," or otherwise, according to his discretion.

THE GOAL.—This should consist of a piece of stout white tape tied to a post at one side of the course and held loosely against an exactly opposite post across the track by the judge, so that when the winner passes the line of the two posts he may carry the tape away.

ATTENDANTS ON COMPETITORS.—One only should be allowed each runner, and on the starter giving the order to get ready, he should leave the course and retire out-

side. No friend or attendant should *on any pretence whatever* be allowed to run round, or in any way time a competitor. They only tend to dishearten his opponents, who, in handicaps especially, have quite enough to do in regaining a penalty imposed, without being jeered at by other people's servants. Any competitor who infringes this rule should be instantly disqualified. In private life we keep our domestic servants at a respectful distance, why should it not be so at athletic meetings?

Calling the Laps.—This is a most necessary proceeding in long distance contests, especially when the laps are short and the race a handicap. Some person conversant as far as possible with all the competitors by sight should be stationed at the winning post. His duty should be to inform each competitor, as he passes, the number of laps he still has to traverse, and jot those completed down against the competitor's name on a programme especially reserved for the purpose. A series of numbers, corresponding with those of the competitors on the programme, should be clearly painted in black on pieces of cardboard. By fastening each runner's number on the chest of his jersey with a couple of safety pins great assistance is afforded the lap caller and other officials in identifying the men.

The Judges.—Should be a couple of distinguished amateurs who know all the competitors by sight, and are well able to adjudge the various distances between those who pass the post. Through the incompetency of these officials, most erroneous decisions as regards distances are frequently made. At each side of the goal a small space should be enclosed as their *sancta sanctorum* which no one should be allowed to enter on any pretence, as they have quite enough on their hands to give just decisions, without being bothered by the importunities of bystanders. No appeal whatever must be allowed against these officials' decision.

Referee for Walking Matches.—As in the case of the judges, too much care cannot be bestowed on the selection of this official. If possible, some gentleman who has a keen aptitude for distinguishing fair toe and heel

going, in fact, who is or has been a walker himself, should be selected. Professional referees as a rule have not the same firm decision of mind as an amateur, and do not like to make themselves obnoxious by disqualifying a competitor. The referee should always judge a walker by running alongside of him and carefully watching his feet and knees, not his shoulders and body, as this method is the only true mode of testing fair walking. Before the start takes place, he should clearly specify to the competitors how many cautions, generally two, will be given. It is usual to give *none* in the *last* lap, but to disqualify a walker instantly should he commence lifting. No appeal whatever must be allowed against this official's decision.

HEATS.—When the number of entries for one race are large, the competitors should be divided into heats. For sprint races six is the outside number that must be allowed to start for one heat; but in half-mile and other longer distance contests, ten or a dozen can compete at once. As much time as possible should intervene between the trial heats and final one. When the meeting extends over two days, the final heats should be run on the second one.

HANDICAPS.—The great success of these descriptions of contests has rendered such races very popular. There is indeed far more interest taken in a well arranged handicap than in an ordinary contest where all start off one mark. The great difficulty, however, is in obtaining an efficient handicapper. He must not only be well acquainted with the doings of the various performers, but capable of comparing their times with those of the other competitors, and of making the necessary allowances to those not so well qualified to compete. To obtain proficiency in the science of handicapping a long and studious apprenticeship must be served, and the task should not be undertaken, even in local contests, without a thorough knowledge of the business in hand.

TIMING—Like handicapping, requires an almost life-long apprenticeship. Too much attention cannot be

given to this necessary item, as correctness is of the most vital importance, and the making of future handicaps depends thereon. The timer should never take his eye off the men for a *single* instant after they are once on the mark, *perfect unison* of the senses of seeing and feeling being imperative to time a race with any approach to accuracy. Directly the winner's chest breasts the tape, the watch should be stopped. It is almost needless to say that an accurate stop watch is necessary, as no correct estimate of the time which has elapsed can be formed with an ordinary one.

HURDLE RACING.—The general distance is 120 yards, with 10 flights of hurdles. The proper height of the hurdles is 3 feet 6 inches, and they are placed 10 yards apart, with 15 yards at either end. A turf course should always be selected, and each competitor must keep to his own hurdles throughout the race.

HIGH JUMPING.—For this two upright, movable posts, with mushroom stands, and each 7 feet high, should be provided. The best material for a cross-bar is a thin deal lath, half an inch thick, and care must be taken that it is perfectly straight. Small holes, in which to insert pegs, should be bored half an inch apart, from 3 feet upwards, on the upright posts; and in measuring the height jumped, care should be taken to include the thickness of the cross-bar. The best take off for all descriptions of jumping is level and springy turf, some tan or other soft substance being laid down for the leaper to alight on. Every competitor may make three attempts at each height, should he require so many to clear the bar. Each height should be determined by the majority of the competitors. Displacing the bar only counts as a try. When two or more competitors clear a certain height, and fail at half an inch higher, it is usual to give them three more tries, and if they again fail, to declare it a tie. Should they, however, be jumping for second prize, the three more tries are not given, as it would be unfair on the competitor who has already cleared the height.

WIDE JUMPING.—Sixteen feet from the line where the

competitors take off, a space of 9 feet in length and 4 in width should be cleared of turf, and laid down with soft clay. On each side of the so prepared space a piece of wood, 8 feet long, and marked every half inch from 16 feet up to 25 feet, should be placed. By means of a straight lath placed across at right angles from side to side the distance of each jump may be thus easily ascertained, care being taken to measure from the back of the *hindermost* heel of the competitor. Each leaper has three jumps, and then the three best men three more apiece. Crossing the scratch line in an attempt counts as a jump. Should *any* portion of a leaper's body touch the ground in the rear of his hindermost heel-mark it is no jump.

POLE JUMPING.—The same description of apparatus is required for this as for high jumping, with the exception that the upright posts should be 12 feet high, and pierced for the pegs at intervals of an inch only from 6 feet upwards. Competitors generally provide their own leaping poles. As in the running high jump, every competitor has three attempts at each height should he require so many to clear the bar. Each height should be determined by the majority of the competitors. Displacing the bar only counts as a try. When two or more competitors clear a certain height, and fail at an inch higher, it is usual to give them three more tries, and if they again fail, to declare it a tie. Should they, however, be jumping for second prize, the three more tries are not given, as it would be unfair on the competitor who had already cleared the height.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—For this trial a cannon ball or stone weighing 16lb. should be provided, and two parallel lines drawn across the ground 7 feet apart, the weight to be delivered from the shoulder with either hand. Each competitor has three throws (7 feet run and no follow being allowed), and then the three best men three more apiece. Crossing either line in an attempt counts as a put. All puts to be measured from the edge of the pitch of the missile nearest the scratch lines, to the front scratch line in a direction at right angles with

the same. In Ireland heavier weights are put, the 42 pounds being a favourite size. No run is in this instance allowed—in fact, it would be useless—and the putting takes place from a score, a follow being allowed after the missile has left the hand. Slinging the 56 pounds also occurs in Irish programmes. This ponderous half hundred weight may either be slung with both hands direct from between the legs, without moving the latter, or a turn or two may be taken up to the score, but in either case the missile must be let go ere a follow is indulged in.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—On the first introduction of this event at English athletic meetings, it was usual to allow an unlimited run and measure the distance from the nearest footprint in delivery to where the head of the hammer pitched. In 1876 the rule was altered, and the run restricted to seven feet at the amateur championship, as in putting the weight. Consequently the same two parallel lines drawn for the latter pastime suffice for this also. The measurement is made from the edge of the pitch of the missile nearest the scratch lines, to the front scratch line in a direction at right angles with the same. The head of the hammer should be spherical in shape, weighing 16lb., and the total length not exceed 3ft. 6in., from the end of the handle, over all, to the base of the sphere. Every competitor has two throws, and then the three best men three more each.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—For this a straight distance of one hundred yards should be measured out, as by so doing the measurement of each individual throw is much facilitated. Sometimes it is stipulated that straight throws only could count, all those outside certain bounds being no throws. Every competitor has three throws, and then the three best men three more each. The fairest test is to compel the competitors to throw both ways, add together each man's best throw in either direction, and then take the average. By this means less aid is obtained from any wind which may be blowing.

STEEPLECHASING.—This is a favourite addition, when practicable, to a programme, as the various incidents of

the contest afford mirth and amusement to the spectators. Where available, a natural course should be chosen across country, otherwise a made one must be extemporised round the enclosure used for the meeting. In the latter case an artificial water jump—not more than 12ft. wide, and puddled with clay if the soil be porous—should be constructed with sloping furzed hurdles on the take-off side. Other flights of furzed hurdles should be placed at suitable intervals round the course and the water jump—which should be placed near the grand stand or reserved seats—may be taken once or more, according to circumstances. Exact measurement of the distance is not necessary in this description of contest, but a couple of miles should not be exceeded under ordinary circumstances, as foot steeplechasing is at all times an arduous exercise.

PRIZES.—The prizes for all events should be of as valuable and varied a nature as the funds will allow. There is one point which may be brought before the notice of committees, and that is the monotonous character of the trophies of victory. As a rule, nothing but cups are offered. This is a mistake. Numerous *souvenirs* are to be found which will answer the purpose satisfactorily, without pandering to the universal rage for pot hunting, and announcing prizes of far greater value than they are really worth. The chief drawback to many meetings is the expenses attached to the prize fund. Gold, silver, and bronze medals are now much in vogue for first, second, and third prizes respectively, and the plan of giving orders on certain tradesmen for successful competitors to choose their own trophies is to be encouraged.

ACCOMMODATION FOR COMPETITORS.—If there be no regular dressing-room on the ground, a tent should be erected close to the goal, into which competitors may retire directly a race is over in order to escape cold. Every requisite in the shape of towels and washing accommodation, and if possible a shower-bath, should be provided.

SPECTATORS.—With the exception of the committee and members of the press, these should be rigidly excluded

from coming inside the course. This rule is unfortunately by no means so strictly observed as it ought to be, and immediately on any infringement of it, all racing should be suspended till the course is clear.

PROGRAMMES.—These should contain the following information, viz.: Names of stewards and officials, lists of races in the order they are to be run, with time of starting each heat; names and numbers of competitors and distinctive colours, together with the start given in the case of handicaps, and names of the clubs to which each competitor belongs when the race is an open one. Lastly, the conditions of the meeting, regulations about starting, and the like. They should be printed on cardboard—about the size of an ordinary sheet of notepaper, and folded in the same manner. This form will be found the most convenient. A retail price of sixpence each should be charged, by which a large profit ought to be realised towards the expenses of the meeting. They should be sold on the ground *only*, and by no one except those authorised by the committee. More than one instance has been known where pirated copies have been sold at reduced rates. To guard against this, the best plan is to make the programme copyright, and defer its publication till as late a time as possible before the actual commencement of the meeting. A few should be printed on one side of the paper only, for members of the press, and interleaved with blank sheets of paper. The committee should reserve to themselves the right of making any alterations in the programme which may be rendered necessary by unforeseen circumstances.

PRESS.—A copy of the programme, together with a ticket of admission to *all* parts of the ground, should invariably be sent to every sporting, daily, and prominent weekly paper. Members of the press should be admitted within the enclosure, care being taken that every information they may require is supplied, and that the telegraph board is placed in such a position that they can plainly see the numbers thereon. At the same time the influx of unauthorised members of the fourth estate into the centre of the course must be guarded against.

Sometimes anyone who possesses a bit of lead pencil and a note-book is admitted, much to the annoyance of the officials and others, who have quite enough on their shoulders to carry out the business in hand without being troubled by people whose manners and behaviour are often none of the best.

CHAPTER IV.

TRAINING.

TRAINING is a process which requires more care and attention than any other ordeal through which an athlete has to pass, though its *injurious* effects have always been overrated by the timid. There is an old maxim that everything is good in moderation, and this is as applicable to training as to other things.

The object of training is to enable a man to go through violent exercise with the least possible inconvenience and injury to himself. An untrained man not only feels the exertion most severely during a race, but his frame does not resume its wonted state for some time after. On the other hand, a man in good condition will contend in a most severe contest, and recover his usual temperament a short time after passing the winning post. Whatever may be the effects, whether for good or ill, of athletic contests, personal experience and observation prove that much more harm ensues from any severe bodily exertion, when a man is untrained than when he is trained. Another very important point, generally overlooked by those who talk about the diseases brought on in after life through training, is the going out of training. After a man has been living in temperance, soberness, and chastity for a period varying from one to two months, or even more, and then, after a race, suddenly indulges in every kind of excess and debauch, the reaction is too sudden, and far greater than nature can bear. There is no general imputation of excess after enforced abstinence, but such a thing sometimes occurs. When one hears of the entire crew of a certain University boat in such a year having all died at an early age through the effects of training, the answer sometimes has been that either there

was no race that year, or else that the competitors died from other causes besides those originating in training. It must, however, be said, that on no account should any man who doubts the soundness of his lungs and heart, be advised to go into training without previous medical advice. To those weakly constituted by nature training is undoubtedly injurious, perhaps fatal.

Among the ancients the athlete went through a system of training which lasted over several months. Considering, however, the nature of their diet, chiefly pork, and other things of a like nature, which a modern athlete never thinks of touching, it would appear, from the excellent results, that the main point consisted in their living a quiet and regular life, in fact, as was quoted above, keeping the body in temperance, soberness, and chastity.

In giving the following directions on training, it must be premised that they pertain to amateurs only, and not to professionals, who go through a much stricter and different system, for the following reason. A gentleman having been accustomed to a liberal diet, has consequently good blood in his system, and a sound foundation whereon to commence. On the other hand, the professional pedestrian or oarsman has more than probably been leading a loafing, public-house kind of life for some time past, and living on deleterious slops compared with the gentleman's nutriment. A professional accordingly wants blood put into his system, which is usually done by a liberal allowance of steaks, chops, and port wine, before he is fit to undergo the ordeal of training.

The old system of training consisted in constantly ringing the changes on physicking and sweating, but such a notion is now quite exploded; and the four admitted and primary points are, diet, sleep, clothing, and exercise. The great object to be remembered is that every particle of the human frame which decays has to be replaced by another particle, although perhaps not of a like nature; *e.g.*, a reduction of adipose has to be compensated for by a corresponding increase of muscle. A new body, in fact, has to be built up for running. Practice makes perfect. A man has gradually to unbuild his ordi-

nary heart and lungs, and then, bit by bit as it were, reconstruct those organs in a manner suited for whatever branch of exercise may be required.

The time necessary for the training of an athlete varies with different temperaments. If he be stout and inclined to make flesh, a period of two months is by no means too long; but if, on the other hand, he is a thin and spare man, half that time will be sufficient, and a much more liberal diet may be allowed. If a bracing sea-side air is not attainable, the next best is that of any country place which is healthy and lies high. This, however, is only available by those whose time is not otherwise employed, whereas the greater number of our modern amateurs are engaged in business in London, and other large cities. They, of course, are obliged to train under great difficulties, and deserve all the more credit for doing so. The usual course of proceeding on commencing training, is to physic a man, in order to clear him out. If, however, he has been living tolerably steadily, and his functions are regular, he does not require any medicine, which is in his case simply weakening, and there is much truth in the old proverb—"Throw physic to the dogs," when it can be dispensed with. Should the subject, however, require any medicine, mild rhubarb pills are far better than castor oil or Epsom salts, which exhaust the constitution. Early rising is not advisable for a man in training, unless he has always been accustomed to it, as by doing so he becomes weary and jaded before the day is over. From 6 A.M. to 7.30 A.M., according to habit and season, is the best time for turning out. After this a short walk, at an easy pace, should be taken before indulging in a swim, which is the best kind of bath if the weather be warm enough and available opportunities are at hand. Sea-bathing is the best, as it is more strengthening; and when that is not obtainable, a running stream or weir pool is preferable to a lake or still water. Should the time of year be winter, or no opportunity of outdoor bathing be available, a cold sponge bath at home should be indulged in. It is a most popular error to let the body cool down after exercise, before a bath. Neither is it necessary to dry the skin

first, as so doing does not close the pores, which is effected by a cold bath only, as that shrinks the skin. Violent exercise of any kind before breakfast on an empty stomach is most injurious. It wearies a man for the rest of the day. The use of cold water, in the present days of almost general tubbing does not require advocating, nor is it needful to expose the erroneous idea that the free use of it produces colds and sore throats. It is just the opposite, as the chest becomes accustomed to cold water the more freely it is used, and can therefore better bear cold air and sudden changes. It need hardly be added, that after the bath a man should rub himself thoroughly dry all over with rough towels.

Much stress has been laid on forbidding smoking, the mischief of which is unquestionable; but when tobacco has been freely used, more injury is caused to the system by a sudden cessation than by a moderate continuance. By far the best way is to curtail the number of pipes consumed in the day as much as possible, and so gradually leave it off altogether. Persistent smoking and athletics are incompatible.

DIET.—On this point it should be remembered that man is by nature both herbivorous and carnivorous. Consequently the most nourishing diet is a judicious combination of meat and vegetables. On returning home, breakfast should follow, and consists of two cups of tea, not too hot, stale bread or dry toast, any cold meat except veal or pork, or better still a mutton chop. Watercresses may be allowed freely, as they purify the blood and aid digestion. Tea, not too strong, is preferable to coffee, since the latter is heating and consumes the vital power of the body. Unless a man prefer his tea without it, there is no necessity to dispense with milk, which is one of the most nourishing articles of drink, but sugar must be carefully eschewed. A little butter—not more than one small pat—may be allowed at this meal; but if the man be inclined to make flesh he is better without it. Eggs are capital for a change, and tend to improve the wind. Chicken, fowls, and fish are also admissible, one of the great objects in training

being to vary the diet as much as possible. Dinner should always be about 2 P.M. For this meal a joint of beef or mutton is preferable, always broiled or roasted, never boiled. Although lamb is a good thing when in season, as it is easily digestible, venison, when obtainable, is *facile princeps* the best meat once or twice a week. As at breakfast, fish and fowl are allowable for a change, and any vegetable whatever which may be in season, with the exception of potatoes, carrots, beetroot, parsnips, and all other roots, as they contain much saccharine matter. Spinach is the best vegetable, after that French beans, then seakale or asparagus, but without butter. No condiments should be taken except salt, since pepper and mustard tend to produce thirst. Lettuces and mustard and cress are capital things, as they promote digestion; but they must be taken with no other flavouring except salt and vinegar. Light bread or fruit pies or puddings may be taken as a change, but in the case of the latter no crust should be eaten. Cheese must never be touched. Now for drinkables. On this point nothing is better for dinner than a pint bottle of good dry champagne, provided a man is strong and therefore does not want to make blood, which, as I have stated before, amateurs seldom require. Many advocate old ale, but the difficulty is to get it good and unadulterated except in the country. Port, sherry, stout, and all spirits are heating, and therefore consume the vital power of the body; although the former must of course be given in case a man is trained off or weak. Of other wines besides champagne, good sound claret is the best, but care must be taken that it does not produce diarrhœa in hot weather. If old ale is taken, a pint should be the quantity, and if one or two glasses of port wine are required after dinner in the case of weak constitutions, not more than half a pint of ale is required. Of all liquids, however, champagne is the best. as it gives a man energy and life, without producing heaviness and fulness like port wine. If dessert is taken, one orange, or two or three Turkey figs are the best; but any fruit in season, freshly plucked, is admissible, as it

promotes digestion. By far the best time, however, to take fruit is in the morning at breakfast, before the sun has been on it. No sugar must be eaten with it. It is as bad to eat directly after hard exercise as it is to do so just before, since the blood is distributed in those parts of the body which have been exercised. The evening meal, whether tea or supper, should be as light as possible; it is most injurious to the digestive organs to eat heartily before sleep. Half a pint, or even more if desired, of tea or old ale may be taken, and of food much the same description as at breakfast, though less in quantity, for the reasons just stated. Many advocate a basin of gruel at the evening repast. Although it is undoubtedy strengthening, its general efficiency may be doubted, for it suits the palates of very few except those accustomed to it; and one of the greatest points in training is not to compel a man to eat any food which is distasteful to him. In the above dietary more than two pints of liquid are allowed in the day: the theory of stinting a man's liquor, as it is vulgarly termed, is a most fallacious one and quite contrary to nature, since when a man is in training he perspires through exercise, and the quantity of liquid thus exuded must to a certain extent be replaced. There is only one restriction that must be placed on taking more than two pints of drink during the day, and that is that all drink should be taken at meals, and not at odd times and in the shape of *petits verres*. Condemning a trainee to thirst has the same effect as giving him ardent liquors. Both make him feverish, restless, and unable to sleep. The times of taking the meals must of course vary according to circumstances; but the maxim that "it is better to eat often in moderation than to gorge oneself once a day," should ever be remembered. Mr. H. Salter, a great authority on diet in training, wisely says, "the great thing in training is to find out as soon as possible what mode of living the subject has been accustomed to, and as it must to a great extent be the most suitable to his peculiar case, to adopt it without hesitation." Acting on this principle, the dietary above mentioned will be

found the most suitable for gentlemen, being that to which they have been most accustomed. Pickles, spices, pepper, mustard, and all seasonings, sauces, and therefore all made dishes and *entrées*, which usually contain such condiments, must be carefully avoided, from their tendency to produce an unnatural appetite and create thirst. Liquids, like food, should never be swallowed directly after exercise, as cases of ulcerated sore throat are sometimes brought on by drinking when the throat is heated by exertion. The lean of a mutton chop and dry toast, with weak brandy and water, is the best meal to be taken about two hours before starting in a race. If intense thirst is felt the mouth should be rinsed out with water, but nothing swallowed. Relief is often obtained by bathing the wrists and feet in cold water.

SLEEP.—Of this eight hours is an outside limit, and from six to seven will generally be found sufficient, retiring to rest not later than 11 P.M., and rising from about 6 A.M. to 7.30. A.M., according to circumstances. The bedroom window should always be kept open at top and bottom, slightly in winter and wider in summer. Foul air generated by the human breath is never more hurtful than in a bedroom. Too much clothing should not be placed over the chest whilst sleeping; as by so doing respiration is more laboured, and the legs and extremities, not the trunk, require extra covering for purposes of warmth. A mattress should be always used to sleep on, never a featherbed. High pillows and bolsters are very injurious. The natural height to which the head should be raised in sleep is about the thickness of the upper portion of the arm, which constitutes the pillow as designed by nature.

CLOTHING.—Flannel should be worn next the skin throughout the year, but beyond this no restriction is necessary when in mufti. The best attire for running is what is termed the University costume, and consists of a pair of thin merino or silk drawers, reaching to the knee and confined round the waist by a broad elastic band. For the upper part of the body a thin merino or silk Jersey is the best. No covering for the head is usually

worn, but in a race of such long duration as a seven miles walking or ten miles running contest, it is advisable to wear a cap or straw hat if the rays of the sun are very powerful. For running, thin shoes made of French calf, and fitting the foot like a kid glove when laced up, are worn. The sole should be thicker than the heel, and contain four or five spikes, the lacing being continued almost down to the toe. For walking races, the heel should be thicker than the sole, and containing a few sparrow-bill nails, none being required in the toes. Chamois leather socks, just covering the toes, but not reaching above the top of the shoe, are the best adapted for running. Ordinary merino socks, but not thick and heavy like worsted ones, and worn over the chamois leather coverings, are the best for walking, as they prevent the dust and grit raised from the path from getting between the shoe and the foot. Except for sweating purposes heavy clothing should never be worn in practice, the gait and stride being much impeded thereby. A piece of cork of an elongated egg shape should be grasped in each hand while walking or running.

Exercise.—In all exertion two sets of muscles are used—the extraordinary or special, and the ordinary or habitual. The former are those which are specially brought into use by an exercise of the will on the part of the athlete while engaged in his proper pursuits; but the latter, in their connexion with the heart and lungs, are naturally and unconsciously used by all men, whether athletes or not. Those particular muscles which are most brought into play by any special exercise will be the most developed, *e.g.* in walking chiefly those of the legs and thighs, in rowing chiefly those of the arms, legs, and loins. Like all other things, the beginning should be in moderation, and by far the best plan is to reduce all superfluous flesh, should there be any, before an attempt be made to contend against time. Thus a man will be able to walk or run with much more ease and comfort to himself, and will not be discouraged by what would otherwise be considered bad performances. Now the reduction of flesh is accomplished by a combination

of two methods—either sweating it off, or working it into muscle, technically termed "caking" it. Sweating may be performed in two ways, either artificially or naturally. The former, except in the shape of a Turkish bath, is so weakening and injurious to the system, that it need not be further alluded to. The latter plan is by far the most healthy, being consonant to the laws of nature. It is accomplished by putting on a rough, but not too porous, worsted jersey next the skin, and running some distance at a slow steady pace, but not fast enough to cause distress or fatigue. If the lower limbs are much overloaded with flesh, a pair of woollen drawers may be advantageously worn, but this will be seldom required, the exercise itself in most cases sufficiently accomplishing the desired result. Working fat into muscle, or caking it, a most simple process, is performed by plenty of long and steady exercise, at a moderate pace, accompanied by severe rubbing with rough towels after the bath. The system of covering the body with several thick coats for sweating purposes is bad, and has a tendency to slowness in pace. The best distance to commence running for sweating is about a mile or more; if the pedestrian is not fatigued, and this should ever be avoided, the pace being an easy trot at first, afterwards gradually increased from day to day, as the limbs acquire elasticity, and the heart and lungs become accustomed to the increased number of respirations, the work becomes a pleasure instead of a toil. After a trainee has thus got himself into condition, actual practice should commence according to the length of the race in which he is about to compete. Directions for this are given in the ensuing chapters. It is a great mistake to take no exercise during the day, except running the distance of the race once at top speed. Except for two or three hours after meals, the runner should be on the move, and taking light exercise or amusing himself, throughout the day. By so doing, he prevents stiffness of the muscles, and occupies the mind; but this, of course, is only feasible with those who can devote their entire time to training, and is a remark

applicable to professionals rather than amateurs. Violent exercise before breakfast, as was said before, is bad, unless a man is accustomed to it. The time of day for performing the distance, or a portion of it, on the running path, should vary according to the time of the year. In the summer months when the sun is powerful, it is not advisable to take hard exercise on the path before 6 or 7 P.M.; but in spring, autumn, and winter, the best time is between 10 A.M. and noon, about two hours after breakfast. One or two days' rest should be taken before the day fixed for the contest, as by this means the limbs, which may have been wearied from constant work, recover their wonted elasticity and stride. One or more trials against time, at the distance to be run in the race, should be performed, but not within a week of the great event. In the case of sprint races, the distance may be run out oftener, but all trials should be left to the judgment of the trainer, who has by far the best perception as to weariness and jading from over-work. If it is apparent that a man is doing his utmost in a trial, yet still the watch tells a tale that the time is bad, the pedestrian should be at once stopt and given a day's rest, or even more if required. If the distance of the race be a quarter of a mile or under, the man may safely run it out four or even five times a week. Should it, however, be a half mile or upwards, more work is necessary, and the distance traversed should be varied every day. After running on the path the pedestrian should have a cold bath, and be well rubbed down all over for the purpose of avoiding stiffness. Before starting in a race, the legs should be well rubbed and a gentle canter taken, in order to give elasticity to the muscles. When a man is thoroughly wound up fitness comes and goes like an appetite. If the trainer does not wish the time of a man's trial to be known, the best method is to let him make a few false starts, as touts may be thereby put off their guard.

ACCIDENTS DURING TRAINING.—These are chiefly strained muscles, blisters, and corns. In the case of the first, perfect rest must be taken until a complete cure is effected.

The following embrocation, originally introduced by the late Mr. Charles Westhall, may be useful:—"Spirits of wine, a quarter of a pint; spirits of turpentine, a quarter of a pint; white vinegar, a quarter of a pint. Mix the above ingredients thoroughly, and place before the fire until slighly warm. Beat up thoroughly a new-laid egg, and mix gradually with the spirits, &c., taking great care that the bottle is well shaken from time to time." For blisters, the best method is to lance the skin with a needle, never with a pin, and press the water out; they will then generally heal up in a short time. Should the skin become badly broken, the foot must be well bathed in warm water, and the part kept protected by a bandage of lint, well soaked in Goulard water. Blisters generally occur in training for walking matches rather than in running. Corns are usually caused by tight-fitting boots, and should be extracted, as soon as possible, by bathing them in hot water. But in all these prevention is better than cure. For other more serious accidents, such as varicose veins, rupture, sprained ankles, and the like, the pedestrian should immediately seek the best medical advice obtainable, and on no account attempt a self cure.

In conclusion, an athlete should confine himself exclusively to that kind of exercise which suits him best, if he wishes to be a proficient, and at the same time recollect that there is moderation in training as in other things. Very few men are A 1 all round. A novice should never attempt self-training, but always seek the advice of some experienced person, an amateur if possible, as professionals are too often apt to train by a stereotyped code of rules, without studying the peculiarities of each constitution. Be it ever remembered, however, a man anywhere weak by nature should never attempt training without the permission of his medical adviser.

CHAPTER V.

WALKING.

THIS branch of pedestrianism is undoubtedly the most arduous, and requires more severe training than any other. Yet, as the means of locomotion used in practice every day, all should become acquainted with its principles. As an exercise for bringing into play all the muscles of the body none can equal it, since in fast walking, not only the muscles of the feet, legs, and loins are used, but those of the ribs, chest, shoulders, and also arms, while they work across the body. No description of race is more pleasing to spectators than a closely, and I may add *fairly*, contested walking match, in which the competitors *walk* in the strict sense of the word, and attempt no "lifting," the technical term for unfair going.

Walking consists of a succession of steps, not of leaps, which constitute running. Fair walking is generally called "toe and heel," and one foot should always be on the ground. The steps are taken as much as possible from heel to heel, which part of the foot must touch the ground first and be firmly dug into it. The ball and toe of the foot should not be on the ground for any perceptible space of time. If they are dwelt on the walker loses a certain amount of time in each stride, besides causing the knee to bend by bringing the weight of the body on the toes, which are unable to bear it. The latter point is one of the great differences between running and walking. In the former all the weight of the body is thrown on the toes and balls of the feet, and in the latter on the heels. At each stride the loin and hip, corresponding to the leg which is being put forward, should be twisted well round,

the right loin and hip towards the left, and the left loin and hip towards the right. By this means the walker is enabled to put his feet down almost in a geometrical straight line, one in front of the other, and thereby gains additional length of stride. As regards the upper part of the body, the arms must be kept well up and inclined outwards from the chest, with the elbows slightly bent; since in fast walking the arms perform almost as important functions as the legs. Each arm must be swung across the chest, and the shoulders well lifted at the same time in unison with each alternate stride. The object of this motion is to raise the weight of the body off the heels, and thereby enable the legs to take a quicker stride. Some walkers keep the arms close to the body, move them much less, and more towards the nostrils. This method, however, is only suitable to men very slightly built about the chest and trunk. They can walk with a very quick and rapid stride, being enabled to move their legs much faster from having no top weight to carry. This mode, however, is more suited for short than long distances, as the rapidity of stride requires great power of endurance, rarely found in small-chested men; and in a long race the pedestrian who gets over the same ground with fewer strides, and consequently less physical exertion, has a great advantage. Above all things, the shoulders must be kept well back, the chest out, the whole body as upright as possible, and the knees perfectly straight. Nothing tends so much to lifting as stooping forward with the body or bending the knees. In fact, a competitor who walks in this style is sure, involuntarily, to commence running if pressed in a race, because the weight of his body is thrown on his toe instead of the heels, this being the essential difference between running and walking.

The first thing to be done with a novice, who desires to be trained for walking, is to get him into good style at once. A great deal depends on this, as bad faults are more easily taught than eradicated, and a man who has acquired a good style of walking from the very commencement seldom infringes the rule of fair toe and heel. If a man requires sweating it should be done as soon as pos-

sible, by taking long steady walks, never by running. For one whose style is already secured, however, the best method is to walk short distances at top speed. This has the same effect for sweating purposes as long distances at a slower rate, and does not make him lose pace. On the other hand, it is a bad plan to force the pace with a young beginner till he has acquired style, as by so doing his going would very likely become doubtful. When the pupil, therefore, has possessed himself of both wind and good style, he should commence fast walking in order to obtain speed. This desideratum is acquired by walking short distances, beginning with a quarter of a mile, at his very best speed. As soon as he can accomplish this in anything under two minutes, he may gradually increase the distance from day to day; but must be particularly careful not to continue long distances, if the watch indicates that he is at all affected with the slows. Nothing makes a man lose speed so much as walking long distances at a slow rate.

On commencing training, the number of aches and pains all over the body are legion. This is caused by the fact mentioned in the previous chapter, that a set of muscles, different to those in previous use, have to be gradually built up and brought into play. In fact, owing to the severe exertion every part of the body is obliged to undergo in fast walking, there is no other kind of exercise wherein a beginner has to endure so much physical pain. The two commonest ailments which a walker suffers from, are shin-soreness and stitch. The former is often felt by ordinary walkers along a road or street; and in this case is very frequently caused by wearing heavy boots, a great drag on the shin bones; or by wove drawers which fit tight to the leg, and thereby heat the muscles, besides engendering varicose veins. The only way to cure shin-soreness is to stop for a few minutes when it comes on very severely, and rub the legs well. Stitch seldom comes on if a man is in condition and good health. It is best got rid of by walking indomitably on and trying to forget its existence. A man cannot start too fast in a walking race, whatever the distance may be. He should

get off at his very utmost speed, thereby getting through the aches and pains stage the sooner, after which he blows freely, goes with more ease to himself; and, since the action then becomes mechanical, can generally keep on at the same rate till nature is exhausted. Of course, this is presuming that he is in first-rate condition, without which a man cannot contend in a walking race with any prospect of success. The most trying part of a walking race is probably between the end of the first hundred yards and half a mile, since the pedestrian is all over aches and pains, and has not reached his second wind. For this reason walking requires such indomitable pluck and perseverance in carrying a man over this portion of the race. If he wavers for a moment and gets his arms down, it is all up with him. Should a man be unable to cut down his fellow competitors at starting, and take a commanding lead at once, his best plan is to keep doggedly behind them and so wear them out. On no account, however, must he permit them to get away more than four or five yards at the outside. Walking is different from running in this respect, since in the former a long lead can scarcely ever be regained. When the leaders are distressed, he should rush at them and try to go by. If unable to succeed at the first attempt, he should try again repeatedly until he gets to the fore. Nothing worries the leader in a walking race so much as having a man whom he cannot shake off, doggedly plodding at his heels. Again, if a man holds a long lead and is approached by another competitor, he should always recollect that the latter has taken a great deal out of himself in coming up, and therefore struggle hard to keep the lead. Should a walker have the race so safe in hand as to find time to ease himself, the best way of doing so is to take slower, not shorter strides, and to put the arms more out from the body, but on no account to lower them. In conclusion, the motto of any athlete who wishes to take honours in walking, must be, start at your very best pace, whether practising or racing, and the more distressed you feel, the faster you must try to go. Easing will relieve distress, but meanwhile, a long lead is

obtained by other competitors. On the other hand, if the pedestrian is in good condition and keeps indomitably on, the distress will be invariably walked off, provided only the man be sound at heart and in good condition. Approach not the course, if these essentials be wanting.

CHAPTER VI.

RUNNING.

This branch of pedestrianism may be appropriately divided into three heads:—viz., sprinting,* which includes all distances from 100 to 400 yards; medium distances, from a quarter to three quarters of a mile; and lastly, long distances, from one mile and upwards.

Section I.—Sprinting.

Short distances are in vogue with the majority of runners, as they require a less severe and arduous preparation than long races, and, to a certain extent, strength takes the place of wind. An A 1 sprinter, in good condition, will run 100 yards at top speed in one breath, and can also probably go his best pace up to 150 yards without drawing a second breath. At the commencemont of work, a man should begin running about a quarter of a mile in order to bring the necessary muscles into play. In running, the leaps are taken from toe to toe, as by this means a longer stride is obtained. The chief muscles used in short distance running are those of the front part of the thigh, which bring the legs forward at each stride. After the pedestrian has been sweated sufficiently, and finds that he can run with comfort to himself and without undue strain on any of the muscles, he should quicken his pace, commencing by practising starts, and gradually increasing the distance at top speed

* The technical word "sprint" is in use in the vulgar tongue of Northamptonshire, where it means "lively." It is probably allied to "springe," a noose which, fastened to an elastic stick, catches with a spring or jerk; also to "springal," an active young man; and to "spring" itself, in its manifold meaning of elastic force, whether in the season of the year, or in the efforts of the body, or in the sources of water, or in the young shoots of plants.

up to that of the race itself. In sprinting, half the battle is in starting well, and this therefore should be practised till a man is a proficient thereat. Professional pedestrians spend hours at this part of their business. A great mistake is often made in keeping the feet too far apart, as by so doing the pedestrian gives himself unnecessary exertion. About twelve inches is quite far enough apart to keep the feet (the left one in front), and the body should be kept nearly upright with its weight resting on the hindermost or right foot. The arms should hang down, and move in planes parallel with the sides of the body, and not be kept up across the chest, as in walking. A man to act as a trial horse is of great service, as it tends to make a competitor run himself out more. The use made of such trial horse should vary from time to time—now starting behind the pedestrian, now running the last portion of the distance with him.

The course may be run at top speed oftener in a sprint race than a long distance one, as the exertion is less protracted. When a contest is run in heats, as sprint races usually are, a man should lie down on his back and rest between each heat. Should nature require any support, the best thing to take is a dry crust or biscuit and a small quantity of brandy nearly neat. A man must be careful to keep in his stride, and to run straight at the tape, on which he should always keep his eye fixed; or otherwise he will be apt to cannon other competitors, whom he may seriously injure with his spikes, which are longer for sprinting.

Section II.—Medium Distances.

Of these the first, a quarter of a mile, is undoubtedly the most difficult of all distances to run, because it requires both speed and endurance. In a quarter, a man must spirt the whole way. For all medium distances the runner should commence by taking spins of from half to three-quarters of a mile, according to the distance to be run, until he is in condition, and the muscles have become flexible. After this, he should run three hundred

yards, or more, according to the distance, at top speed, and afterwards gradually increase the length of this spin from day to day. Quarter and half miles, and six hundred yards, are favourite amateur distances. A three quarters of a mile is seldom run.

Section III.—Long Distances.

Of these a mile is the most favourite amongst amateurs. For all long distances the great desiderata are wind and endurance. In practising, therefore, long runs at a steady pace must be taken. The best distance to begin at is a mile, which should be first done in about eight minutes, which time must be reduced by three minutes or more after the pedestrian has become accustomed to his work. When a mile, therefore, can be performed in five minutes, longer runs may be tried according to the length to be gone over in the contest. A deal of exercise, especially walking, and a stricter diet, are necessary for long distance running, and it is remarkable how few amateurs ever take proper pains and trouble to get thoroughly fit for a really long distance journey of ten miles or so. Two and three miles are frequent distances with amateurs, but beyond four miles few amateur races of note have occurred. Up to two miles a man never wants to run more than one trial before the day, and if the distance be more than two miles he should never run right through in a trial, as he only uselessly tires himself by so doing.

CHAPTER VII.

JUMPING.

JUMPING requires more sudden contraction and expansion of the muscles than any other branch of pedestrianism, but is accompanied by fewer mishaps through over-exertion. As usually practised nowadays, it may be divided into high, broad, and pole jumping, hurdle racing, steeple chasing, and hare and hounds. Vaulting, standing leaps, and the hop-step-and-jump, are now almost obsolete.

SECTION I.—HIGH JUMPING.

Practice should commence at about three feet, which height should be continued until the athlete has got the necessary muscles thoroughly flexible. When this has been accomplished the height may be gradually raised. About ten or a dozen paces will be generally found a sufficient run to take, but the distance varies according to fancy and habit with nearly every leaper. Taking off at a distance of half the height to be cleared is the best. Never take too long a run, as it entails needless exhaustion. A great point in high jumping is to leap gracefully. To do this the legs should be brought well up under the body, and care taken to clear the bar with the trunk as well as the lower limbs, the jumper alighting on the toes and balls of the feet.

SECTION II.—WIDE JUMPING.

This description of leaping is perhaps the easiest of all. Practice should commence at about ten or eleven feet, the distance being gradually increased. A run of about eighteen or twenty paces is sufficient, and care must be taken not to get out of step in the run or take off before

the scratch is reached. The run should be quick and practised frequently at a short distance, if any difficulty is found in keeping step. The jumper alights on his heels instead of his toes, as in high jumping, and care must be taken not to fall backwards, or the leap becomes null and void.

Section III.—Pole Jumping.

The leaping pole should be made of fir or ash, and about eleven or twelve feet in height, gradually tapering towards the top, and with a steel spike at the foot. As in all other contests the leaper must commence at a moderate height, about six feet, and gradually raise the bar as he becomes accustomed to the exercise. He should firmly grasp the pole at about the height to be cleared, the hands two to three feet apart, with the right one uppermost if he be a right-handed man. A run of from fifteen to twenty paces should be taken, holding the pole well in front. On taking off, the weight of the body must be raised by the arms, and the legs should surmount the bar first, the body being kept almost in a straight line with them, and brought over afterwards. The leaper thus alights facing the side from which he took off, where he also leaves his pole, which must be quitted hold of on reaching the bar.

Section IV.—Hurdle Racing.

This branch of pedestrianism has essentially been a favourite one since the institution of modern athletic meetings. The usual length of the course is 120 yards, with ten flights of hurdles three feet six inches high and ten yards apart, with fifteen yards on the flat at start and finish. In this pastime it all depends whether the obstacles are bucked or leapt over. The former is by far the easiest method, and consists in taking the hurdles in stride. A first-class hurdle racer will take but three strides between each flight, of course taking an extra long one for what may be termed the fourth stride over the timber. In this method the spring over the first hurdle

may be made from either foot, according to fancy, but the remaining nine springs must be taken from the same foot. This bucking requires much practice, and should be commenced over low obstacles about two feet high. Deliberately taking off to jump the hurdles causes the competitor to alter his stride and so lose time. Care must be taken not to trip or touch the top bar, as doing so almost invariably entails a mishap.

Section V.—Steeplechasing.

From twenty to thirty years ago this was the only branch of amateur pedestrianism much in vogue, and it is still encouraged at most provincial meetings, on account of the fun it affords the spectators. The course is generally a made one, the leaps consisting of sundry wet ditches interspersed with furzed hurdles. A good steeplechaser is a rarity, as great judgment, combined with unparalleled staying powers and fair jumping capabilities, are requisite. The greatest mistake made is pandering to the gallery, so to speak, by needless exhaustion of strength in attempting to clear water jumps. This should never be done, but a quiet hop into the water taken, and the element waded through. The wet accumulated in the clothes is much less distressing than the shaking caused by and the strength expended in desperate leaping. The wet ditches, as a rule, are never more than two to three feet in depth. Approaching the hurdles, of course a little extra steam is required to clear them, as they are generally so far apart that the bucking method cannot be adopted. Several hare and hounds clubs hold cross country steeplechases wherein the obstacles have generally been well worn down from long use, and are not so formidable as in made courses. University costume is the best, as the drawers do not extend below the knees and hold the water, whereas a few prickles from the furzed hurdles are far less detrimental to speed than long trousers with the legs saturated with wet. Short spikes in the running shoes may be advantageously used.

Section VI.—Hare and Hounds.

Rugby School may justly claim to be the founder of this now popular pastime, which began to be developed in the metropolis and great provincial towns by the celebrated Thames Hare and Hounds Club, in the winter of 1867-8. It keeps men in exercise during the winter months, and as company and moderate exercise is more thought of than rivalry and hard racing, attracts many votaries. A line is generally taken, and a trail laid across country by a couple of hares, who have a certain amount of law allowed them according to the distance to be run. Long trousers and a thick jersey should be worn, as, owing to losing the trail, halts are frequent, and hedges have to be scrambled through. Light canvas shoes are preferable to spiked running shoes, since the latter cramp and tire the feet over a long distance, when a man goes as much on his heels as his toes, and often has to walk from fatigue. Racing all the way should never be permitted, since it tends to divide the pack and dispirit men. A mile or two from home will generally be found soon enough to begin the ding dong business, and an efficient rubbing down afterwards relieves approaching stiffness.

CHAPTER VIII.

HAMMER THROWING AND WEIGHT PUTTING.

Section I.—Throwing the Hammer.

This branch of exercise has been introduced from the north of the Tweed. The novice should commence practising with a light hammer, from seven to eleven pounds, the usual one being sixteen pounds in weight, with a handle from three feet to three feet six inches long, according to the height of the thrower. Great strength is required in the muscles of the back and loins, few weak men being adepts at this pastime, or at that of putting the weight. Originally an unlimited run was allowed, the measurement being then taken from the footprint at delivery nearest the edge of the pitch of the hammer. In the spring of 1876 the regulations were altered by the Amateur Championship rules, and the run limited to seven feet as in putting the sixteen pounds weight. This only admits of a couple of complete turns in the shape of a figure of eight. The missile should be grasped firmly, and swung round like a pendulum till a good momentum is acquired. When this is accomplished a couple of turns are made in the direction to be thrown, the hammer being swung round in a plane at right angles to the vertical position of the body. During the last half of the second turn a final impetus is given. In swinging the missile during the turns care must be taken to keep it low, otherwise the curve described in its flight through the air will be too high.

Section II.—Putting the Weight.

This pastime is also an innovation from across the border. The amount of run allowed ought always to be

limited to seven feet, and no follow permitted, so the athlete may not pass either of the lines drawn seven feet apart during the process of putting. The body should be balanced on the right leg and foot, which are placed close on the hindermost line, the left leg being rested slightly between the two scores. Meanwhile the weight should be grasped in the right hand, which should again rest on the corresponding shoulder. The putter rises and falls on the balls of the feet, raising the weight at the same time till a sufficient impetus is obtained. When this has been accomplished, one or two hops should be made towards the scratch line, the left leg being made a pivot at the end of them, and the missile delivered at the moment the right leg reaches the scratch line. The great art consists in making a quick jump when the weight leaves the hand, rather than a heave; but elevation is, nevertheless, an important feature in successful putting. Sheer strength of the shoulders, back, and loins is more than ever requisite in this pastime.

In Ireland the 42lb. is often put, the method being as follows, viz. : the left foot is placed at the score with the right close up, and the weight balanced in the right hand as above. Keeping the left foot at the score, the right is brought back about three feet, and then without delay brought up to the left foot, either to the right or left or behind it. A spring forward is made with both legs (a follow being allowed), and the weight is simultaneously shoved off. Only *one* step can be taken up to the score, but the left foot need not be kept at the same. It may be raised or brought back to the right, but must not touch the ground behind the right.

Putting the half hundred weight is commonly practised in Ireland, though it is seldom introduced at athletic meetings. Although one of the best tests of strength the practice cannot be recommended, as it is too great a strain on the muscles. The following are the various methods for handling this missile : 1. Slinging between the legs, with a follow. Both toes to score—feet 1ft. or so apart—left hand on left leg, right hand holding ring of weight, sling weight from front to rear between legs, then swing and

pull it to the front, jumping forward over the score and allowing the ring to leave the hand without a jerk; any number of swings between legs before throwing are allowed, but one or two are sufficient. 2. Slinging between the legs without a follow. Same method and position, but the score is not to be crossed when throwing. 3. Slinging by the side. Standing at score, left foot at score, right a pace behind left, ring held in right hand, swing weight round right side and behind back, when it will be over the score, and the thrower's back will be partly towards the latter; then swing from left hip —without losing momentum acquired as far to the rear of the score as possible—the reverse of the first swing. When swing is completed and weight poised, as it were, bring right foot up to the score, pull weight forward from behind, and jump off with it, allowing the ring to leave the hand without a jerk. This method may be practised with or without a follow. 4. Slinging by the ring and length of run and any number of turns. The thrower stands partly with his back towards the score, the right side nearest to it, feet one yard or so apart, and left foot about 10ft. from the score. Hold ring with right hand, swing weight (placed on ground in front of left foot) round right side and behind back, then reverse the swing—*i.e.*, swing to left front round right side, and front of body, and when weight is as far in that direction as possible pull it straight towards the score. At the moment the weight is poised at the completion of swing jump towards the score, turning the body once round so as to place the feet relatively in the same position as before, only now the right foot should be at the score. Now pull weight forward and follow, letting the ring go freely. This is the system adopted by most athletes when competing, and is productive of the longest throws.

the scratch line in the attempt to count as "no try," and in hammer throwing as "no throw."

13.—"No tries" and "no throws" count as tries.

14.—The weight of the hammer and weight to be 16lb. each.

15.—The length from the end of the handle of the hammer to the bottom of the sphere to be 3ft. 6in. over all.

16.—No put or throw to count if the weight or hammer be delivered or followed with any part of the body touching the ground over the mark. All puts and throws to be measured from the edge of the pitch nearest the scratch line to the scratch line, and at right angles with the same.

17.—In hurdle races the height of the hurdles when fixed to be 3ft. 6in. measured perpendicularly from the ground to the top bar.

18.—DEFINITION OF AN AMATEUR.—Any person who has never competed in an open competition, or for public money, or for admission money, or with professionals for a prize, public money, or admission money; nor has ever at any period of his life, taught or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; nor is a mechanic, artisan, or labourer.

CHAPTER X.

STATISTICS.

Section I.—The Oxford and Cambridge Meetings.

FIRST MEETING: *March* 5, 1864.—Christ Church Cricket ground, Oxford; weather fine; grass course.

100 *Yards Race.*—B. S. Darbyshire, Oxford, 1; A. H. Harrison, Cambridge, 2; H. C. Jollye, Oxford, 3; W. F. Wynne, Cambridge, 0; won by half-a-yard, same between second and third; time, 10½sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—B. S. Darbyshire, Oxford, 1; A. H. Harrison, Cambridge, 2; W. E. Heap, Oxford, 3; P. M. Thornton, Cambridge, 0; won by two yards; time, 53sec.

One Mile Race.—C. B. Lawes, Cambridge, 1; A. H. Hannam, Oxford, 2; G. B. Streeton, Oxford, 3; P. M. Thornton, Cambridge, 0; T. S. Warman, Oxford, 0; won by seven yards; time, 4min. 56sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards,* 10 *Flights.*—A. W. T. Daniel, Cambridge, 1; E. W. Finch, Cambridge, 2; C. Bill, Oxford, 3; H. Skelton, Oxford, 0; E. B. Michell, Oxford, 0; R. Kerrison, Cambridge, 0; won easily, two yards between second and third; time, 17¾sec.

Hurdle Race, 200 *Yards,* 10 *Flights.*—E. W. Finch, Cambridge, 1; A. W. T. Daniel, Cambridge, 2; H. Skelton, Oxford, 3; — Onslow, Cambridge, 0; C. Bill, Oxford, 0; E. B. Michell, Oxford, 0; won by half-a-foot, a foot between second and third; time, 26¾sec.

High Jump.—F. H. Gooch, Oxford, 5ft. 6in., 1; G. M. Osborne, Cambridge, 5ft. 4in., ‡; C. W. Smith, Oxford, 5ft. 4in. ‡; R. A. Gatty, Cambridge, 0.

Wide Jump.—F. H. Gooch, Oxford, 18ft., 1; C. Booth, Cambridge, 17ft. 4½in., 2; W. Wright, Cambridge, 3; T. M. Davenport, Oxford, 0.

Steeple-chase, about Two Miles.—R. C. Garnett, Cambridge, 1; R. E. Webster, Cambridge, 2; C. B. Clive, Oxford, 3; J. Wood, Oxford, 0; A. Grant, Oxford, 0; won by six yards, bad third; time, 10min. 34sec.

SECOND MEETING: *March* 25, 1865.—Fenner's Ground, Cambridge; heavy storm of snow and sleet throughout the afternoon; grass course excessively heavy.

100 *Yards Race.*—H. C. Jollye, Oxford, ‡, 1; Hon. F. G. Pelham, Cambridge, ‡, 2; R. J. Hood, Cambridge, 3; D. Morgan, Oxford, 0; on running off Jollye won by half-a-yard; time, 10¾sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—Hon. F. G. Pelham, Cambridge, 1; E. W. Tritton, Oxford, 2; F. H. Cheetham, Cambridge, 3; M. G. Knight, Oxford, 0; won easily; time, 55½sec.

One Mile Race—R. E. Webster, Cambridge, 1; Earl of Jersey, Oxford, 2; H. Moor, Oxford, 3; F. H. Cheetham, Cambridge, 0; E. B. Michell, Oxford, 0; won by forty yards; time, 4min. 43½sec.

Two Miles Race.—R. E. Webster, Cambridge, 1; A. H. Johnson, Oxford, 2; R. C. Garnett, Combridge, 3; Earl of Jersey, Oxford, 0; won by forty yards; time, 10min. 38½sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights.—T. Milvain, Cambridge, 1; L. Tiffany, Cambridge, 2; C. N. Jackson, Oxford, 3; D. Morgan, Oxford, 0; won by a yard, four feet between second and third; time, 19sec.

High Jump.—F. H. Gooch, Oxford, 5ft. 5in., 1; G. M. Osborne, Cambridge, 5ft. 4½in., 2; E. M. Moore, Oxford, 5ft. 2in., 3; J. H. T. Roupell, Cambridge, 0.

Wide Jump.—F. H. Gooch, Oxford, 18ft. 9in., 1; G. W. Elliot, Cambridge, 18ft. 1in., 2; W. F. Maitland, Oxford, 3; W. C. Barker, Cambridge, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16lb.—The method of putting being different at each university, it was arranged that the competitors should have three puts in each style, and that the aggregate of the two best puts should decide. G. W. Elliot, Cambridge, 65ft. ¾in., 1; C. Booth, Cambridge, 64ft., 5¾in., 2; J. Jones, Oxford, 63ft. 6in., 3; W. H. Croker, Oxford, 0.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—E. A. Gray, Cambridge, 103yds. 2ft. 8in., 1; G. M. Osborne, Cambridge, 100yds. 2ft. 11in., 2; W. H. Croker, Oxford, 98yds. 6in. 3; E. A. Gillett, Oxford, 0.

THIRD MEETING: *March* 9, 1866.—Christ Church Cricket ground Oxford; weather cold and showery; grass course heavy.

100 *Yards Race.*—R. W. Vidal, Oxford, ‡; T. M. Colmore, Oxford, ‡; B. B. Connolly, Cambridge, 3; J. S. E. Hood, Cambridge, 0; a yard between the dead heaters and Connolly; time, 10½sec.; the dead heat was not run off.

Quarter Mile Race.—Hon. F. G. Pelham, Cambridge, 1; E. Nolan, Oxford, 2; F. H. Cheetham, Cambridge, 3; M. G. Knight, Oxford, 0; won by three yards; half-a-foot between second and third; time, 54½sec.

One Mile Race.—J. W. Laing, Oxford, 1; W. P. Bowman, Oxford, 2; W. C. Gibbs, Cambridge, 3; C. B. Lawes, Cambridge, 0; J. W. Fletcher, Oxford, 0; won by twenty yards, two feet between second and third; time, 4min. 46sec.

Two Miles Race.—J. W. Laing, Oxford, ‡; C. H. Long, Cambridge, ‡; T. G. Little, Cambridge, 3; R. C. Garnett, Cambridge, 0; W. P. Bowman, Oxford, 0; A. H. Johnson, Oxford, 0; eight yards between the dead heaters and Little; time, 10min. 20sec.; the dead heat was not run off.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights.—D. Morgan, Oxford, 1; R. W. Vidal, Oxford, 2; T. Milvain, Cambridge, 3; L. Tiffany, Cambridge, 0; won by two yards, one between second and third; time, 18½sec.

High Jump.—J. H. T. Roupell, Cambridge, 5ft. 6in., 1; T. G. Little, Cambridge, 5ft. 5in., 2; F. W. Parsons, Oxford, 5ft. 4in., 3; W. C. Stuart, Oxford, 0.

Wide Jump.—T. G. Little, Cambridge, 20ft. 4in., 1; W. F. Maitland

Oxford, 19ft. 11in., 2; A. C. Tosswill, Oxford, 19ft. 8in., 3; J. Law, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb*.—G. R. Thornton, Cambridge, 87ft. 7in., 1; R. J. S. James, Cambridge, 86ft. 9in., 2; D. Morgan, Oxford, 86ft. 6in., 3; W. H. Croker, Oxford, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb*.—G. W. Elliot, Cambridge, 32ft. 10½in., 1; R. Waltham, Cambridge, 32ft. 9½in., 2; D. Morgan, Oxford, 30ft. 4in., 3; C. C. Cotes, Oxford, 0.

FOURTH MEETING; *April* 12, 1867.—Late Beaufort House ground, London; weather beautifully fine; path rather heavy.

100 *Yards Race*.—E. A. B. Pitman, Cambridge, 1; T. M. Colmore, Oxford, 2; C. C. Corfe, Cambridge, 3; J. Somerville, Oxford, 0; won by half-a-yard; time, 10½sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—E. A. B. Pitman, Cambridge, 1; W. F. Maitland, Oxford, 2; Hon. F. G. Pelham, Cambridge, 3; W. J. Frere, Oxford, 0; won by two yards, a foot between second and third; time, 51½sec.

One Mile Race.—S. G. Scott, Oxford, 1; E. Royds, Cambridge, 2; J. W. Fletcher, Oxford, 3; W. C. Gibbs, Cambridge, 0; T. G. Little, Cambridge, 0; won by ten yards, same between second and third; time, 4min. 40½sec.

Two Miles Race.—R. L. N. Michell, Oxford, 1; C. H. Long, Cambridge, 2; J. H. Morgan, Oxford, 3; C. G. Kennedy, Cambridge, 0; A. E. R. Mickelfield, Cambridge, 0; J. W. Fletcher, Oxford, 0; won by a foot, fifteen yards between second and third; time, 10min.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards*, 10 *Flights*.—C. N. Jackson, Oxford, 1; H. M. Thompson, Cambridge, 2; A. Hillyard, Oxford, 3; R. Fitzherbert, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards; good third; time, 17½sec.

High Jump.—T. G. Little, Cambridge, 5ft. 9in., 1; C. E. Green, Cambridge, 5ft. 8in., 2; Hon. F. S. Ogrady, Oxford, 5ft. 7in., 3; F. W. Parsons, Oxford, 0.

Wide Jump.—C. A. Absolom, Cambridge, 20ft. 2in., 1; W. F. Maitland, Oxford, 20ft. 1in., 2; T. G. Little, Cambridge, 19ft. 5in., 3; W. G. Edwards, Oxford, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb*.—J. R. Eyre, Cambridge, 98ft. 10in., 1; G. R. Thornton, Cambridge, 97ft. 3in., 2; W. H. Croker, Oxford, 90ft. 10in., 3; W. Hedley, Oxford, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb*.—R. Waltham, Cambridge, 34ft. 9in., 1; T. Batson, Oxford, 32ft. 11in., 2; C. A. Absolom, Cambridge, 32ft. 8in., 3; W. R. Burgess, Oxford, 0.

FIFTH MEETING: *April* 3, 1868.—Late Beaufort House ground, London; weather fine: path good going.

100 *Yards Race*.—J. P. Tennent, Oxford, 1; C. A. Absolom, Cambridge, 2; C. C. Corfe, Cambridge, 3; F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 0; won by two yards and a-half, a yard and a-half between second and third; time, 10½sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—J. H. Ridley, Cambridge, 1; W. J. Frere, Oxford, 2; A. W. Lambert, Cambridge, 3; R. V. Somers-Smith, Oxford, 0; won by three yards, same between second and third; time, 51sec.

One Mile Race.—W. C. Gibbs, Cambridge, 1; J. W. Laing, Oxford, 2 W. P. Bowman, Oxford, 3; S. G. Scott, Oxford, 0; H. P. Gurney,

Cambridge, 0; won by twenty-five yards, ten between second and third; time, 4min. 31⅘sec.

Three Miles Race.—J. H. Morgan, Oxford, 1; R. L. N. Michell, Oxford, 2; G. G. Kennedy, Cambridge, 3; A. E. R. Micklefield, Cambridge, 0; E. Royds, Cambridge, 0; J. W. Fletcher, Oxford, 0; won by one hundred and seventy yards, twelve between second and third; time, 15min. 20⅕sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights.—C. P. Taylor, Cambridge, 1; L. E. Newnham, Oxford, 2; A. Hillyard, Oxford, 3; R. Fitzherbert, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards, same between second and third; time, 16⅘sec.

High Jump.—Hon. F. S. Ogrady, Oxford, 5ft. 7in., 1; J. G. Hoare, Cambridge, 5ft. 6in., ‡; F. W. Parsons, Oxford, 5ft. 6in., ‡; C. E. Green, Cambridge, 0.

Wide Jump.—A. C. Tosswill, Oxford, 21ft. 2½in., 1; R. Waltham, Cambridge, 21ft. 1½in., 2; C. A. Absalom, Cambridge, 20ft. 1½in., 3; F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16lb.—T. Batson, Oxford, 99ft. 6in., 1; H. Leek, Cambridge, 98ft. 8in., 2; J. R. Eyre, Cambridge, 97ft. 2in., 3; W. A. Burgess, Oxford, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16lb.—R. Waltham, Cambridge, 34ft. 3in., 1; C. A. Absolom, Cambridge, 33ft. 6in., 2; W. R. Burgess, Oxford, 32ft. 11½in., 3; T. Batson, Oxford, 0.

SIXTH MEETING: *March* 18, 1869.—Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather windy, cold, and wet; path very bad going owing to having only just been made.

100 *Yards Race.*—J. G. Wilson, Oxford, 1; J. F. Strachan, Cambridge, 2; C. C. Corfe, Cambridge, 3; J. P. Tennent, Oxford, 0; won by four yards, two feet between second and thind; time, 10½sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—A. R. Upcher, Cambridge, 1; C. C. Corfe, Cambridge, 2; A. F. Jeffreys, Oxford, 3; J. G. Wilson, Oxford, 0; won by a yard-a-half, two yards between second and third; time, 53⅖sec.

One Mile Race.—E. Royds, Cambridge, 1; R. V. Somers-Smith, Oxford, 2; J. W. Laing, Oxford, ‡; S. G. Scott, Oxford, ‡; H. P. Gurney, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards, thirty-five between Somers-Smith and the dead heaters; time, 4min. 35⅕sec.

Three Miles Race.—J. H. Morgan, Oxford, 1; T. T. Paine, Cambridge, 2; E. A. Bartlett, Oxford, 3; K. A. Deakin, Oxford, 0; L. R. Whigham, Cambridge, 0; G. Henderson, Cambridge, 0; won by one hundred and seventy yards, bad third; time, 15min. 34⅕sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards, 10 Flights.—F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 1; W. W. Cooper, Cambridge, 2; F. C. Williamson, Oxford, 3; E. E. Toller, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards, four between second and third; time, 17⅕sec.

High Jump.—R. L. N. Michell, Oxford, 5ft. 5in., ‡; J. G. Hoare, Cambridge, 5ft. 5in., ‡; E. Phelps, Cambridge, 0.

Wide Jump.—R. Waltham, Cambridge, 20ft. 8in., 1; F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 19ft. 6½in., 2; J. Brookes, Oxford, 18ft. 8½in., 3; E. Phelps, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb.* — H. Leeke, Cambridge, 103ft., 11in., 1; F. U. Waite, Oxford, 101ft. 5in., 2; M. H. C. Shelton, Cambridge, 95ft. 1in., 3.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb.* — R. Waltham, Cambridge, 34ft. 8in., 1; S. F. Lucas, Oxford, 33ft. 11in., 2; E. Phelps, Cambridge, 24ft. 7in., 3; H. W. R. Domvile, Oxford, 0.

SEVENTH MEETING: *April* 7, 1870.—Lillie Bridge ground, London: weather beautifully fine; path in first rate order.

100 *Yards Race.*—J. G. Wilson, Oxford, 1; E. H. J. Clarke, Cambridge, 2; W. A. Dawson, Cambridge, 3; F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 0; won by four feet, a yard between second and third; time, 10½sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—R. V. Somers-Smith, Oxford, 1; A. R. Upcher, Cambridge, 2; E. M. Prothero, Oxford, 3; R. Philpot, Cambridge, 0; won by a yard, four yards between second and third; time, 50⅘sec.

One Mile Race.—R. H. Benson, Oxford, 1; T. Christie, Oxford, 2; F. Shann, Cambridge, 3; A. J. C. Dowding, Oxford, 0; L. Evans, Cambridge, 0; T. T. Paine, Cambridge, 0; won by two yards, forty between second and third; time, 4min. 32⅘sec.

Three Miles Race.—J. H. Morgan, Oxford, 1; E. M. Hawtrey, Cambridge, 2; F. E. Armitstead, Oxford, 3; W. Haines, Oxford, 0; F. W. Maitland, Cambridge, 0; won by one hundred and twenty yards, twenty between second and third; time, 15min. 40sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards*, 10 *Flights.*—J. L. Stirling, Cambridge, 1; W. C. Davies, Cambridge, 2; F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 3; E. S. Garnier, Oxford, 0; won by six yards, one between second and third; time, 16⅘sec.

High Jump.—J. H. Gurney, Cambridge, 5ft. 4½in., †; E. Bergman, Oxford, 5ft. 4½in., †; W. F. Curteis, Cambridge, 5ft. 3½in., 3; F. O. Philpott, Oxford, 0.

Wide Jump.—J. A. Ornsby, Oxford, 20ft. 3¾in., 1; H. A. M. Wilcox, Cambridge, 20ft. 3½in., 2; E. Bergman, Oxford, 20ft. 2½in., 3; W. Waterhouse, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb.*—F. U. Waite, Oxford, 107ft. 2in., 1; H. F. Nicholl, Oxford, 104ft. 3in., 2; M. H. C. Shelton, Cambridge, 0; A. W. Churchward, Cambridge, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb.*—S. F. Lucas, Oxford, 37ft. 1in., 1; E. Phelps, Cambridge, 35ft. 9in., 2; H. W. R. Domvile, Oxford, 33ft. 3in., 3; A. W. Churchward, Cambridge, 0.

EIGHTH MEETING: *March* 31, 1871.—Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather dull and cold with N. wind; path in first-rate order.

100 *Yards Race.*—J. G. Wilson, Oxford, 1; R. Philpot, Cambridge, 2; G. H. Urmson, Oxford, 3; W. A. Dawson, Cambridge, 0; won by half-a-foot, three-quarters of a yard between second and third; time, 10½sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—R. Philpot, Cambridge, 1; A. R. Upcher, Cambridge, 2; R. Leach, Oxford, 3; A. J. C. Dowding, Oxford, 0; won by three yards, two between second and third, time, 50⅘sec.

Mile Race.—T. Christie, Oxford, 1; C. F. Gunton, Cambridge, 2; G. H. Urmson, Oxford, 3; Hon. A. L. Pelham, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards, six between second and third; time, 4min. 35½sec.

Three Miles Race.—A. F. Clarke, Oxford, 1; E. M. Hawtrey, Cambridge, 2; F. Shann, Cambridge, 3; W. M. S. Dorrien, Oxford, 0; F. E. Armitstead, Oxford, 0; T. T. Paine, Cambridge, 0; won by one hundred and fifty yards, a hundred between second and third; time, 15min. 23⅘sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards,* 10 *Flights.*—E. S. Garnier, Oxford, ‡; W. C. Davies, Cambridge, ‡; F. Chappell, Oxford, 3; H. W. Beauchamp, Cambridge, 0; good third; time, 17sec.; the dead heat was not run off.

High Jump.—J. H. Gurney, Cambridge, 5ft. 6½in, 1; J. A. Ornsby, Oxford, 5ft. 6in., 2; F. G. Templer, Cambridge, 5ft. 5in., 3: F. H. Woods, Oxford, 0.

Wide Jump.—E. N. Hodges, Oxford, 20ft. 2½in., 1; J. A. Ornsby, Oxford, 19ft. 3½in., 2; E. S. Prior, Cambridge, 18ft. 8½in., 3; C. S. Williams, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb.*—A. W. Churchward, Cambridge, 105ft. 5in., 1; H. F. Nicholl, Oxford, 101ft., 2; S. H. Gatty, Oxford, 98ft. 7in., 3; M. H. C. Shelton, Oxford, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb.*—H. W. R. Domvile, Oxford, 35ft. 3½in., 1; M. H. C. Shelton, Cambridge, 33ft. 2½in., 2; A. W. Churchward, Cambridge, 0; F. E. Coxhead, Oxford, 0.

NINTH MEETING: *March* 25, 1872.—Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather cold and dull; path heavy going.

100 *Yards Race.*—W. A. Dawson, Cambridge, 1; R. Philpot, Cambridge, 2; F. Parsons, Oxford, 3; F. A. Southam, Oxford, 0; won by two yards, three between second and third; time, 10⅘sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—R. Philpot, Cambridge, 1; A. W. Brodie, Cambridge, 2; J. Parsons, Oxford, 3; E. M. Prothero, Oxford, 0; won by three yards, five between second and third; time, 51⅘sec.

One Mile Race.—T. Christie, Oxford, 1; T. R. Hewett, Cambridge, 2; G. F. Gunton, Cambridge, 3; T. C. Bush, Oxford, 0; G. A. Templer, Cambridge, 0; R. Helme, Oxford, 0; won by two yards and a half, ten between second and third; time, 4min. 38⅘sec.

Three Miles Race.—R. H. Benson, Oxford, ‡; E. M. Hawtrey, Cambridge, ‡; A. F. Somerville, Cambridge, 3; E. A. Sandford, Oxford, 0; L. Evans, Cambridge, 0; W. E. Sherwood, Oxford, 0; fifty yards between the dead heaters and Somerville; time, 15min. 44⅘sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards,* 10 *Flights.*—E. J. Garnier, Oxford, 1; H. W. Beauchamp, Cambridge, 2; E. S. Prior, Cambridge, 0; E. P. Lempriere, Oxford, 0; won by a foot; time, 17sec.

High Jump.—J. H. Gurney, Cambridge, 5ft. 5in., 1; E. S. Prior, Cambridge, 5ft. 4in., 2; F. H. Woods, Oxford, 5ft. 3in., 3; M. Graham, Oxford, 0.

Wide Jump.—E. J. Davies, Cambridge, 21ft. 5in., 1; H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 2; F. T. Bowles, Oxford, 3; J. H. Gurney, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb.*—J. Paterson, Cambridge, 105ft. 2in., 1; E. S. Garnier, Oxford, 99ft., 2; H. Baily, Oxford, 0; C. M. Thompson, Cambridge, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb.*—H. W. R. Domvile, Oxford, 37ft. 5in., 1; N.

Littleton, Cambridge, 35ft., 2; J. A. S. Evans, Oxford, 0; W. Y. Winthrop, Cambridge, 0.

TENTH MEETING: *March* 31, 1873; Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather very wet; path heavy going.

100 *Yards Race.*—G. H. Urmson, Oxford, 1; E. J. Davies, Cambridge, 2; C. J. Ottaway, Oxford, 3; R. Philpot, Cambridge, 0; won by two yards, a yard between second and third; time, 10¾sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—G. H. Urmson, Oxford, 1; T. Snow, Oxford, 2; G. A. Templer, Cambridge, 3; W. A. Brodie, Cambridge, 0; won by four yards, two between second and third; time, 51⅘sec.

One Mile Race.—G. F. Gunton, Cambridge, 1; E. A. Sandford, Oxford, 2; L. Evans, Cambridge, 3; T. C. Bush, Oxford, 0; R. H. Benson, Oxford, 0; Hon. A. L. Pelham, Cambridge, 0; won by ten yards, five between second and third; time, 4min. 29⅘sec.

Three Miles Race.—W. M. S. Dorrien, Oxford, 1; A. F. Somerville, Cambridge, 2; G. H. Armitstead, Oxford, 3; H. Russell, Oxford, 0; C. Jackson, Cambridge, 0; W. Izard, Cambridge, 0; won by a hundred and fifty yards, bad third; time, 15min. 18⅘sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards*, 10 *Flights.*—H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 1; E. S. Garnier, Oxford, 2; E. J. Davies, Cambridge, 3; H. W. Beauchamp, Cambridge, 0; won by a yard, same between second and third; time, 17⅕sec.

High Jump.—J. H. Gurney, Cambridge, 5ft. 6in., 1; F. H. Woods, Oxford, 5ft. 5in., 2; M. Graham, Oxford, 0; E. S. Prior, Cambridge, 0.

Wide Jump.—E. J. Davies, Cambridge, 21ft. 3in., 1; E. R. Nash, Oxford, 20ft. 4in., 2; H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 0; J. H. Gurney, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb.*—E. S. Brown, Oxford, 122ft. 6in., 1; J. Paterson, Cambridge, 111ft. 8in., 2; J. D. Todd, Oxford, 110ft. 3in., 3; Hon. A. L. Pelham, Cambridge, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb.*—E. S. Brown, Oxford, 35ft. 2in., 1; N. J. Littleton, Cambridge, 34ft. 1in., 2; C. H. Hodges, Oxford, 0; W. Y. Winthrop, Cambridge, 0.

ELEVENTH MEETING: *March* 27, 1874.—Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather fine, path good going.

100 *Yards Race.*—E. J. Davies, Cambridge, ‡, 1; M. G. Glazebrook, Oxford, ‡, 2; G. A. Templer, Cambridge, ‡, 3; E. R. Nash, Oxford, 0; time, 10⅘sec.: on running off Davies won by a foot, same between second and third; time, 10⅗sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—G. A. Templer, Cambridge, 1; C. R. B. Barrett, Oxford, 2; A. R. Lewis, Cambridge, 3; G. A. Needham, Oxford, 0; won by three yards, five between second and third; time, 52sec.

One Mile Race.—E. A. Sandford, Oxford, 1; J. G. Chester, Oxford, 2; T. G. Fairbairn, Cambridge, 3; R. L. Winter, Oxford, 0; C. Jackson, Cambridge, 0; W. Dalby, Cambridge, 0; won by ten yards, five between second and third; time, 4min. 39sec.

Three Miles Race.—W. R. H. Stevenson, Oxford, 1; H. Russell, Oxford, 2; T. Yardley, Cambridge, 3; G. H. Armitstead, Oxford, 0; C. Jackson, Cambridge, 0; W. Izard, Cambridge, 0; won by two hundred yards, bad third; time, 15min. 47⅕sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards*, 10 *Flights*.—H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 1; S. Roberts, Cambridge, 2; C. A. Bayly, Oxford, 3; W. C. R. Bedford, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards, half a foot between second and third; time, 16⅘sec.

High Jump.—M. J. Brooks, Oxford, 5ft. 10in., 1; M. Graham, Oxford, 5ft. 8½in., 2; E. S. Prior, Cambridge, 5ft. 4in., ‡; J. D. Cochrane, Cambridge, 5ft. 4in., ‡.

Wide Jump.—E. J. Davies, Cambridge, 22ft. 10½in., 1; H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 21ft. 9in., 2; E. R. Nash, Oxford, 20ft., 3; G. C. Macauley, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb*.—G. H. Hales, Cambridge, 126ft. 9in., 1; J. D. Todd, Oxford, 120ft., 2; S. S. Brown, Oxford, 119ft. 6½in., 3; J. Paterson, Cambridge, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb*.—S. S. Brown, Oxford, 37ft. 11in., 1; N. J. Littleton, Cambridge, 37ft. 8½in., 2; W. T. Winthrop, Cambridge, 36ft. 3in., 3; C. H. Hodges, Oxford, 0.

TWELFTH MEETING.—*March* 19, 1875.—Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather fine, path good going.

100 *Yards Race*.—C. C. Woodland, Cambridge, 1; E. C. M. Evans, Oxford, 2; W. C. R. Bedford, Cambridge, 3; C. J. Todd, Oxford, 0; won by two yards, half a yard between second and third; time, 10⅘sec.

Quarter Mile Race.—T. Snow, Oxford, 1; A. R. Lewis, Cambridge, 2; W. D. Grant, Cambridge, 3; E. B. Broadbent, Oxford, 0; won by a yard, ten yards between second and third; time, 52½sec.

One Mile Race.—E. A. Sandford, Oxford, 1; E. R. J. Nicolls, Oxford, 2; A. Goodwin, Oxford, 3; C. Jackson, Cambridge, 0; C. C. Cumberbatch, Cambridge, 0; W. Collier, Cambridge, 0; won by half a yard, twelve yards between second and third; time, 4min. 34⅘sec.

Three Miles Race.—W. R. H. Stevenson, Oxford, 1; C. W. L. Bulpett, Oxford, 2; H. Russell, Oxford, 3; F. Jefferson, Cambridge, 0; J. S. Yardley, Cambridge, 0; G. A. Lewis, Cambridge, 0; won by twenty yards, bad third; time, 15min. 30⅘sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards*, 10 *Flights*.—A. B. Loder, Cambridge, 1; H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 2; W. C. R. Bedford, Cambridge, 3; C. A. Bayly, Oxford, 0; won by half a foot, twelve yards between second and third; time, 16⅘sec.

High Jump.—N. G. Glazebrook, Oxford, 5ft. 9½in., 1; M. J. Brooks, Oxford, 5ft. 7½in; 2; S. A. Walker, Cambridge, 5ft. 6½in., 3; A. B. Loder, Cambridge, 0.

Wide Jump.—H. K. Upcher, Oxford, 21ft. ½in., 1; E. W. Stocks, Cambridge, 19ft. 10in., 2; C. E. Bayley, Cambridge, 19ft. 1½in., 3; R. V. Surtees, Oxford, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb*.—G. H. Hales, Cambridge, 127ft., 1; J. D. Todd, Oxford, 121ft. 4in., 2; S. S. Brown, Oxford, 117ft. 6in., 3; N. J. Littleton, Cambridge, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb*.—S. S. Brown, Oxford, 36ft. 2in., 1; C. H. Hodges, Oxford, 35ft. 2½in., 2; N. J. Littleton, Cambridge, 35ft., 3; H. O. D. Davidson, Cambridge, 0.

THIRTEENTH MEETING.—*April* 7, 1876.—Lillie Bridge ground, London; weather fine; path good going.

100 *Yards Race.*—M. Shearman, Oxford, 1; E. M. Salmon, Cambridge, 2; E. C. M. Evans, Oxford, 3; C. C. Woodland, Cambridge, 0; won by three yards, a yard and a half between second and third; no reliable time taken.

Quarter Mile Race.—A. R. Lewis, Cambridge, 1; C. J. Metcalfe, Oxford, 2; J. H. Lonsdale, Cambridge, 3; A. L. Solly, Oxford, 0; won by six yards; a yard between second and third; time, 52⅘sec.

One Mile Race.—E. B. Nicholls, Oxford, 1; W. Cunliffe, Cambridge, 2; B. E. Winter, Cambridge, 3; C. G. Steel, Oxford, 0; J. G. Chester, Oxford, 0; W. Collier, Cambridge, 0; won by eight yards, third man walked in; no reliable time taken.

Three Miles Race.—A. Goodwin, Oxford, 1; W. H. Grenfall, Oxford, 2; L. Knowles, Cambridge, 3; F. B. Webster, Oxford, 0; J. P. Penrose, Oxford, 0; L. E. Blake, Cambridge, 0; won by forty yards, third man walked in; time, 15min. 12sec.

Hurdle Race, 120 *Yards,* 10 *Flights.*—A. B. Loder, Cambridge, 1; E. M. Salmon, Cambridge, 2; E. L. Treffry, Oxford, 3; E. R. Nash, Oxford, 0; won by six yards, a yard between second and third; no reliable time taken.

High Jump.—M. J. Brooks, Oxford, 6ft. 2½in., 1; G. W. Blathwayt, Cambridge, 5ft. 8¾in., 2; C. P. Lucas, Oxford, 0.

Wide Jump —M. J. Brooks, Oxford, 21ft. 8½in., 1; C. V. E. Bayley, Cambridge, 20ft. 10½in., 2; R. V. Sartees, Oxford, 0; E. W. Stocks, Cambridge, 0.

Throwing the Hammer, 16*lb.*—S. H. Hales, Cambridge, 138ft. 3in., 1; Hon. A. Lyttleton, Cambridge, 107ft. 7in., 2; H. S. Holme, Oxford, 95ft. 2in., 3; C. P. Lewis, Oxford, 0.

Putting the Weight, 16*lb.*—C. H. Hodge, Oxford, 36ft., 1; J. H. Fraser, Oxford, 33ft. 3in., 2; H. O. D. Davidson, Cambridge, 32ft. 10in., 3; J. R. Morgan, Cambridge, 0.

SECTION II.—Amateur Champions of the United Kingdom.

ONE HUNDRED YARDS RACE.

			Sec.
1866. T. M. Colmore	...	Oxford University A. C. ...	10½
1867. J. H. Ridley...	...	Eton College	10¼
1868. W. M. Tennant	...	Liverpool A. C.	—
1869. J. G. Wilson...	...	Oxford University A. C. ...	10⅗
1870. A. J. Baker ...	...	London A. C.	10½
1871. J. G. Wilson...	...	Oxford University A. C. ...	10⅗
1872. W. A. Dawson	...	Cambridge University A. C....	10½
1873. J. Potter ...	...	Manchester A. C.	—
1874. E. J. Davies ...	...	Cambridge University A. C....	10½
1875. J. Potter	...	Manchester A. C.	10⅗
1876. M. Shearman	...	Oxford University A. C. ...	10⅗

Quarter Mile Race.

			Sec.
1866.	J. H. Ridley ...	Eton College	55
1867.	Ditto ...	Ditto	52¾
1868.	E. J. Colbeck...	London A. C.	50¾
1869.	Ditto ...	Ditto	53⅜
1870.	A. R. Upcher...	Cambridge University A. C....	52⅜
1871.	Ditto ...	Ditto	51¼
1872.	R. Philpot ...	Ditto	52¼
1873.	A. R. Upcher	Ditto	53⅜
1874.	G. A. Templer	Ditto	53¼
1875.	F. T. Elborough	London A.C.	51
1876.	Ditto ...	Ditto	52⅖

Half Mile Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1866.	P. M. Thornton	Cambridge University A. C....	2	5
1867.	W. J. Frere ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	2	10
1868.	E. J. Colbeck	London A. C.	2	2
1869.	R. V. Somers-Smith...	Oxford University A. C. ...	2	2⅖
1870.	Ditto ...	Ditto	2	2
1871.	Hon. A. L. Pelham	Cambridge University A. C....	2	6
1872.	T. Christie ... / G. A. Templar	Oxford University A. C. / Camb. University A. C. — dead heat.	2	1
1873.	Hon. A. L. Pelham ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	2	4¼
1874.	E. A. Sandford	Oxford University A. C. ...	2	4
1875.	Ditto	Ditto ...	2	4½
1876.	F. T. Elborough	London A. C.	2	3

One Mile Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1866.	C. B. Lawes ...	Cambridge University A. C....	4	39
1867.	S. G. Scott ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	4	42
1868.	W. M. Chinnery	London A. C.	4	33⅕
1869.	Ditto ...	Ditto	4	50
1870.	R. H. Benson	Oxford University A. C. ...	4	54⅗
1871.	W. M. Chinnery	London A. C.	4	31¼
1872.	C. H. Mason...	Ditto	4	42¼
1873.	W. Slade ...	Ditto	4	32½
1874.	Ditto ...	Ditto	4	43
1875.	Ditto ...	Ditto	4	35¾
1876.	Ditto ...	Ditto	4	35⅕

Four Miles Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1866.	R. C. Garnett	Cambridge University A. C....	21	41
1867.	G. G. Kennedy	Ditto ditto	22	13
1868.	W. M. Chinnery	London A. C.	21	11
1869.	Ditto ...	Ditto	21	30
1870.	H. C. Riches...	Ditto	21	24
1871.	J. Scott ...	Ditto	20	38
1872.	J. B. Edgar ...	Douglas, Isle of Man... ...	21	31¼
1873.	A. F. Somerville	Cambridge University A. C....	21	38
1874.	W. Slade ...	London A. C.	20	52
1875.	J. Gibb ...	Ditto	21	9⅘
1876.	A. Goodwin ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	21	16

Walking Race, Seven Miles.

			Min.	Sec.
1866.	J. G. Chambers ...	Cambridge University A. C....	59	32
1867.	J. H. Farnworth ...	Liverpool A. C.	58	12
1868.	W. Rye	London A. C.	57	40
1869.	T. Griffith	S. Essex A. C....	58	35
1870.	Ditto	Ditto	55	30
1871.	J. Francis	Ditto	58	9
1872.	T. R. Hogg	London A. C.	57	22
1837.	W. J. Morgan ...	Atalanta R. C.	54	57
1874.	Ditto	Ditto	55	26¼
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	53	47
1876.	H. Venn	London A. C....	55	11½

Hurdle Race, One Hundred and Twenty Yards, Ten Flights.

			Sec.
1866.	T. Milvain	Cambridge University A. C. ...	17¼
1867.	T. Law	Ditto, ditto ...	—
1868.	W. M. Tennent ...	Liverpool A. C.	17¾
1869.	G. R. Nunn	Guy's Hospital A. C.	18¾
1870.	J. L. Stirling ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	17
1871.	E. S. Garnier ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	16¾
1872.	J. L. Stirling ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	16½
1873.	H. K. Upcher ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	—
1874.	Ditto	Ditto	16½
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	16¼
1876.	A. B. Loder	Cambridge University A. C....	16¾

High Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1866.	T. G. Little ... / J. H. T. Roupell ...	Cambridge University A. C. ... / Ditto, ...	5	9
1867.	C. E. Green ... / T. G. Little ...	Ditto, ... / Ditto, ...	5	8
1868.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	5	8
1869.	J. G. Hoare	Cambridge University A. C. ...	5	2
1870.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	5	9
1871.	Ditto	Ditto	5	9½
1872.	E. S. Prior	Cambridge University A. C. ...	5	4
1873.	J. B. Hurst	Louth (Lincolnshire) A. C. ...	5	6
1874.	M. J. Brooks ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	5	11
1875.	N. G. Glazebook ...	Ditto	5	11
1876.	M. J. Brooks ...	Ditto	6	0

Wide Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1866.	R. Fitzherbert ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	19	8
1867.	Ditto ...	Ditto, ...	19	4½
1868.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	19	8½
1869.	A. C. Tosswill ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	19	7
1870.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	19	11½
1871.	E. J. Davies ... / R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Cambridge University A. C. ... / Manchester A. C.	20	4

WIDE JUMP—*continued.*

1872.	E. J. Davies ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	22	7
1873.	C. L. Lockton ...	London A. C.	19	4
1874.	E. J. Davies ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	22	5
1875.	C. L. Lockton ...	London A. C....	20	10½
1876.	G. W. Alkin... ...	Nuneaton C. C.	21	3

POLE JUMP.

			Ft.	In.
1866.	F. Wheeler	City Amateur A. C.	10	0
1867.	W. F. P. Moore ...	London A. C.	9	3
1868.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	10	6½
1869.	R. G. Graham ...	Barnes F. C.	9	3
1870.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	10	3
1871.	Ditto ...	Ditto	10	0
1872.	H. C. Fellowes ...	Litchfield College	9	6
1873.	W. Kelsey	Hull A. C.	10	6
1874.	E. Woodburn ...	Ulverston C. C.	10	7
1875.	No competition.	—	—	—
1876.	H. W. Strachan ...	London A. C.	10	1

THROWING THE HAMMER, SIXTEEN POUNDS.

			Ft.	In.
1866.	W. J. James ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	78	5
1867.	P. Halket	London A. C.	94	7
1868.	H. Leeke	Cambridge University A. C. ...	99	6
1869.	W. A. Burgess ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	102	3
1870.	H. Leeke	Cambridge University A. C. ...	102	0
1871.	W. A. Burgess ...	Oxford University A. C. ...	105	5
1872.	H. Leeke	Cambridge University A. C. ...	111	7
1873.	J. Patterson... ...	Ditto ...	108	0
1874.	S. S. Brown	Oxford University A. C. ...	120	0
1875.	W. A. Burgess ...	Ditto	103	9
1876.	G. H. Hales... ...	Cambridge University A. C. ...	96	3

After 1875 a run of seven feet only was allowed, with no follow.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT, SIXTEEN POUNDS.

			Ft.	In.
1866.	C. Fraser	London	*34	10
1867.	J. Stone	Liverpool A. C.	36	6
1868.	Ditto	Ditto	37	11
1869.	H. Leeke	Cambridge University A. C. ...	31	4½
1870.	R. J. C. Mitchell ...	Manchester A. C.	38	0
1871.	Ditto	Ditto	38	8½
1872.	E. J. Bor	London A. C.	42	5
1873.	Ditto	Ditto	40	0
1874.	W. F. P. Moore ...	Amateur A. C....	39	11
1875.	T. Stone, jun ...	Liverpool A. C.	39	10
1876.	Ditto	Ditto	38	7½

* The weight of the ball was accidently 18lb. 10oz.

Section III.—Amateur Champions of Ireland

One Hundred Yards Race.

			Sec.
1873.	R. C. M. Miller ...	Dublin University A. C. ...	10½
1874.	J. D. Ogilby	N. of Ireland C. C.	10⅗
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	10½
1876.	Ditto	Ditto	10⅗

Quarter Mile Race.

			Sec.
1873.	R. C. M. Miller ...	Dublin University A. C. ...	51⅗
1874.	J. Heron	Lurgan A. C.	53⅗
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	53⅖
1876.	A. P. Cronyn... ...	Dublin University A. C. ...	52⅗

Half Mile Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1873.	A. C. Courtney ...	Dublin University A. C. ...	2	3½
1874.	Ditto	Ditto	2	7½
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	2	7
1876.	J. B. Ferguson ...	N. of Ireland C. C.	2	6½

One Mile Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1873.	A. C. Courtney ...	Dublin University A. C. ...	4	39½
1874.	Ditto	Ditto	4	45⅗
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	4	48⅖
1876.	C. H. Ford	Ditto	4	42⅗

Four Miles Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1875.	C. H. Ford	Dublin University A. C. ...	22	57½
1876.	L. W. Nunns ...	Irish Champion A. C. ...	22	8½

Walking Race, Seven Miles.

			Min.	Sec.
1873.	W. H. Hart	Dublin University A. C. ...	60	3⅗
1874.	W. M. Worrall ...	Irish Champion A. C. ...	59	7
1875.	F. J. Ball	Irish Civil Service	58	3
1876.	W. C. Williams ...	Dundrum	58	17

Hurdle Race, One Hundred and Twenty Yards, Ten Flights.

			Sec.
1873.	J. Maclean	N. of Ireland C. C.	18½
1874.	W. J. Hamilton ...	Dublin University A. C. ...	19
1875.	Ditto	Ditto	18¾
1876.	Ditto	Ditto	18½

High Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1873. T. Davin	Carrick-on-Suir R. C.	...	5	10¼
1874. P. Cadogan	Dublin Amateur A. C.	...	4	11½
1875. G. M. Kenny... ...	Clongowes Wood College	...	5	3
1876. T. Davin	Carrick-on-Suir R. C....	...	5	7

Wide Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1873. J. Lane	Dublin University A. C.	...	21	4
1874. Ditto	Ditto	...	20	10
1875. G. M. Kenny... ...	Clongowes Wood College	...	21	6
1876. T. Davin	Carrick-on-Suir R. C....	...	20	8½

Vaulting.

			Ft.	In.
1874. H. J. S. Moxley ...	Queen's College, Belfast	...	7	1½
1875. No competition.	——			—
1876. No competition.	——			—

Pole Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1873. J. Lane	Dublin University A. C.	...	9	6
1874. Ditto	Ditto			
1875. No competition.	——			—
1876. No competition.	——			—

Throwing the Hammer, Sixteen Pounds.

			Ft.	In.
1873. M. M. Stritch ...	Royal Irish Constabulary	...	110	2
1874. Ditto	Ditto	...	108	0
1875. M. Davin	Carrick-on-Suir R. C. ...	...	113	6
1876. Ditto	Ditto	...	128	10

Putting the Weight, Sixteen Pounds.

			Ft.	In.
1873. C. Wadsworth ...	Queen's College, Belfast	...	40	3½
1874. E. J. Bor	London A. C.	...	40	8¾
1875. M. Davin	Carrick-on-Suir R. C. ...	...	40	10
1876. J. C. Daly	Queen's College, Cork...	...	41	5

Putting the Weight, Forty-two Pounds.

			Ft.	In.
1873. M. M. Striteh ...	Royal Irish Constabulary	...	24	4
1824. E. Ogrady	Limerick	...	26	3½
1875. Ditto	Ditto	...	26	1
1876. No competition.	——			—

Slinging the Weight, Fifty-six Pounds.

			Ft.	In.
1873. M. M. Stritch ...	Royal Irish Constabulary	...	29	3
1874. C. Wadsworth ...	Queen's College, Belfast	...	29	2
1875. No competition.	——			—
1876. No competition.	——			—

Single Tug of War.

1876. J. C. Daly ... ... Queen's College, Cork.

Section IV.—Amateur Champions of America.

One Hundred Yards' Race.

			Sec.
1876.	F. C. Saportas ...	New York	10½

Quarter Mile Race.

			Sec.
1876.	E. Merritt	New York A. C.	54½

Half Mile Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1876.	H. Lambe	Toronto	2	10

One Mile Race.

			Min.	Sec.
1876.	H. Lambe	Toronto	4	51½

Walking Race, One Mile.

			Min.	Sec.
1876.	D. M. Stern... ...	New York A. C.	7	31

Walking Race, Three Miles.

			Min.	Sec.
1876.	D. M. Stern... ...	New York A. C.	25	12

Walking Race, Seven Miles.

			Min.	Sec.
1876.	C. Connor	New York	58	32½

Hurdle Race, One Hundred and Twenty Yards, Ten Flights.

			Sec.
1876.	G. Hitchcock ...	New York	19

High Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1876.	H. E. Ficken ...	New York	5	5

Wide Jump.

			Ft.	In.
1876.	I. Frazier	New York	17	4

Throwing the Hammer, Sixteen Pounds.

			Ft.	In.
1876.	W. B. Curtis ...	New York A. C.	76	4

Putting the Weight, Sixteen Pounds.

			Ft.	In.
1876.	H. E. Buermeyer ...	New York A. C.	34	5

CHAPTER XI.

THE ATHLETIC DIRECTORY.

[*Corrected to January* 31, 1877.]

The Names and Postal Addresses of the Honorary Secretaries of the various Societies which hold Athletic Meetings annually throughout the world are given as far as possible. At Colleges and Schools where changes are frequent, owing to the students and pupils leaving an (*) is appended before the direction, and it will be sufficient to address "The Hon. Sec., 'The Athletic Sports,' &c." *e.g.* "The Hon. Sec. 'The Athletic Sports,' Balliol College, Oxford;" or "The Hon. Sec., 'The Athletic Sports,' Cholmeley School, Highgate, N."

ABERYSTWITH.—J. Williams, 14, Baker-street, Aberystwith.

ABERDARE.—D. A. Rhys, Rock Brewery, Aberdare.

ABERDEEN ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. K. Burnett, Kemnay, Aberdeen.

*ABINGDON SCHOOL, ABINGDON.

ACCRINGTON.—J. Sutcliffe, Accrington.

ALEXANDRIA.—G. R. Hunter, Alexandria, Egypt.

*ALSTON COLLEGE, ALSTON, CARLISLE.

ALTON ATHLETIC CLUB.—G. Hall, Alton.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. G. Chambers, Lillie Bridge Grounds, Fulham, S.W.

*AMHERST COLLEGE, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ANDOVER ATHLETIC CLUB.—H. S. Davison, Andover.

*APPLEBY MAGNA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ATHERSTONE.

*ARMAGH ROYAL SCHOOL, ARMAGH, IRELAND.

ARIEL ROWING CLUB, CLIFTON.—F. C. Lane, Lion Chambers, Broad-street, Bristol.

ASHURST, MORRIS, AND CO.'S.—A. H. Hart, care of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

ATHERTON CRICKET CLUB.—F. T. Edmonson, Alder House, Atherton, Lancashire.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES.—G. W. Greene, Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America.

AUDENSHAW.—E. Hutton, 14, Spear-street, Manchester.

AYLESBURY.—J. H. K. Fewler, Willowbank, Aylesbury.

BACUP.—J. Barker, Kiln-terrace, Stacksteads, Manchester.

BALLINROBE.—C. W. Armstrong, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, Ireland.

*BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

BALLYMAHON.—M. E. Cogan, Ballymahon, Mullingar, Ireland.

BANBURY.—T. Fowler, Cricketer Inn, Banbury.

BARNES FOOTBALL CLUB.—E. Evans, 9, Gordon-terrace, Putney, S.W.

BARNSTAPLE.—S. Goss, Barnstaple.

BASFORD PARK CRICKET CLUB.—J. Whyatt, Basford, Nottingham.

BATH.—L. C. Mundy, 46, Milsom-street, Bath.

*BEAUMONT LODGE, WINDSOR.

BECKENHAM CRICKET CLUB.—D. W. Williams, The Abbey, Beckenham.

*BEDFORD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, BEDFORD.

BELBROUGHTON CRICKET CLUB.—L. Woodard, Belbroughton, Stourbridge.

BICESTER CRICKET CLUB.— T. Averill, Bicester.

BINGLEY CRICKET CLUB.—T. M. Barns, Bingley.

BIRMINGHAM ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. W. Moore, Gymnasium, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM CRICKET CLUB.—J. H. Cofield, Campbell-place, Tower-road, Aston, Birmingham.

*BIRMINGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

BLACKBURN.—C. H. Tiplady, 3, Tacketts-street, Blackburn.

BLACKHEATH FOOTBALL CLUB.—W. Slade, 2, Birchin-lane, E.C.

*BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, BLACKHEATH, S.E.

BLACKLEY CRICKET CLUB.—W. Hodgson, Shakespeare-terrace, Harpurhey, Manchester.

BLACKPOOL.—R. Rushton, Blackpool, Preston.

BLANDFORD LITERARY INSTITUTION.—P. A. Barnes, Blandford.

*BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON.

BOHEMIANS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—R. D. Hewett, Rose Villa, Lordship-lane, Dulwich, S.E.

BOLTON ATHLETIC CLUB.—P. Robinson, Brown-street, Bolton.

BORRIS CRICKET CLUB.—R. B. Carey, Borris, Co. Carlow, Ireland.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Rev. H. Newman, Herbert Villa, Bournemouth.

BOW CHURCHYARD CRICKET CLUB.—J. James, 5, Bow Churchyard, E.C.

*BOWDIN COLLEGE, PORTLAND, MAINE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

BRADFORD OLD CRICKET CLUB.—P. Casson, 34, Crossley-street, Great Horton-road, Bradford.

*BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

*BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

BRAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—H. W. Adams, St. Valerie, Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

*BRAY SCHOOL, BRAY, CO. WICKLOW, IRELAND.

BRENTFORD VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—G. Brodie, Brentford.

BRIDGWATER CRICKET CLUB.—G. A. Greenhill, 20, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

BRIGHTON ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. B. Saunders, Jun., 26 Arch, King's-road, Brighton.

*BRIGHTON COLLEGE, BRIGHTON.

BROOKFIELD CRICKET CLUB.—C. J. Ash, Grove Farm House, Highgate, N.W.

BROOKHOUSE.—A. N. Hornby, Brookhouse, Blackburn.

*BROMSGROVE SCHOOL, BROMSGROVE.

BUCKHURST HILL CRICKET CLUB.—T. B. Ashby, Buckhurst Hill, Woodford Green.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.—J. A. Bell, East Budleigh, Budleigh Salterton.

BUENOS AYRES ATHLETIC SOCIETY.—R. Burns, Buenos Ayres, South America.

BURGHLEY PARK CRICKET CLUB.—J. R. Spencer, Stamford.

BURLEY WHARFEDALE.—J. Pope, Burley Wharfedale, Leeds.

BURNLEY CRICKET CLUB.—T. Ashworth, Dalesgate, Bacup, Manchester.

BURY.—W. Simpkin, Bury, Lancashire.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S FOOTBALL CLUB.—E. W. Lake, 12, Westgate-street, Bury St. Edmunds.

*BUTE HOUSE, PETERSHAM, RICHMOND, S.W.

BUTTEVANT.—Dr. Welsh, Buttevant, Ireland.

BUXTON.—C. Chappell, Buxton.

CALEDONIAN ASSOCIATION OF MANCHESTER.—J. F. K. Johnstone, 172, Deansgate, Manchester.

CAHERLESK.—Captain Knox, Caherlesk, Callan, Ireland.

CAHIRCIVEEN.—J. G. Hawkes, Cahirciveen, Killarney, Ireland.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB.—G. A. J. Rothney, Calcutta, India.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.—G. H. Hales, Trinity College, Cambridge.

CANNOCK CRICKET CLUB.—M. Chandler, Hednesford, Stafford.

*CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.

*CARLISLE HIGH SCHOOL, CARLISLE.

CARLOW.—M. F. Barnes, Carlow, Ireland.

CARNARVON.—J. E. K. Hayward, Carnarvon.

CASTLEBAR.—A. H. Sheridan, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland.

*CHALONER'S SCHOOL, BRAUNTON, BARNSTAPLE.

CHARLBURY.—T. Garner, Charlbury.

*CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, GODALMING.

*CHATHAM HOUSE, RAMSGATE.

CHEETHAM HILL CRICKET CLUB.—H. Crummuck, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

*CHELTENHAM COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.

CHESHUNT FOOTBALL CLUB.—C. Warner, Woodlands, Hoddesdon.

CHESTER.—J. Ramsden, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester.

CHESTERFIELD.—G. E. Edge, Chesterfield.

CHICAGO FOOTBALL CLUB.—R. D. Cleveland, 38, Portland Block, Chicago, United States of America.

CHIPPING NORTON.—P. Tring, Chipping Norton.

*CHOLMELEY SCHOOL, HIGHGATE, N.

*CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

*CHRIST'S CHURCH (NEW ZEALAND) SCHOOL, CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.

*CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*CHRIST'S COLLEGE, FINCHLEY, N.

*CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE STREET, E.C.

CHUDLEIGH CRICKET CLUB.—A. Ellis, Chudleigh, Newton Abbot.

*CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, MILK-STREET, E.C.

CLAPTON BEAGLES.—W. Bradfield, jun., 12, Oakfield-road, Clapton, E.

CLAPHAM ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—C. C. Bryden, The Cedars, Clapham Common, S.W.

*CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*CLIFTON COLLEGE, BRISTOL.

*CLIFTON HOUSE, EASTBOURNE.

*CLAREMONT SCHOOL, WALLASEY, BIRKENHEAD, NEW BRIGHTON.

*COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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CONGLETON.—S. Fisher, Congleton.

CORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—H. Obre, jun., 22, South Mall, Cork.

CORK HARBOUR ROWING CLUB.—D. Gould, Glenbrook, Cork.

*CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE, OXFORD.

COTTINGHAM.—D. Wilson, Cottingham, Hull.

COVENTRY.—G. Betts, Coventry.

CREWKERNE AND WEST SOMERSET ATHLETIC CLUB.—G. Slade, Crewkerne.

*CRYSTAL PALACE ENGINEERING SCHOOL.—Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

CRYSTAL PALACE ATHLETIC CLUB.—R. Matthews, Chalk Hill, Bushey, Watford.

CRUSADERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.—H. Fowler, 23, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

CULWORTH.—C. W. Hill, Culworth, Banbury.

*DAGNAL HOUSE SCHOOL, SOUTH NORWOOD.

DARTFORD FOOTBALL CLUB.—W. A. Edgas, Westfield House, Dartford.

DARLINGTON CRICKET CLUB.—R. Elgie, Darlington.

*DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, NEWHAVEN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DARWEN.—R. Entwistle, 30, Star-street, Darwen.

DEDDINGTON.—T. A. Manchip, Deddington, Oxford.

DENTON.—T. Milton, Denton, Manchester.

DERBY ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. F. Thirlby, Derby.

*DERBY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DERBY.

DERWENT ROWING CLUB.—G. Bladeson, The Brows, Malton.

*DE VESCI, 9, VESEY-PLACE, KINGSTOWN, IRELAND.

*DEVON COUNTY SCHOOL, WEST BUCKLAND, SOUTHMOLTON.

DEWSBURY UNITED CLERKS CRICKET CLUB.—J. E. Cocker, Bank House, Dewsbury.

DIDSBURY CRICKET CLUB.—A. Hillkirk, Fallowfield, Manchester.

*DORSET COUNTY SCHOOL, DORCHESTER.

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DRUMCOLLOGHER.—P. Macloughlin, Drumcollogher, Charleville, Ireland,

DUBLIN ATHLETIC CLUB.—V. J. R. Dunbar, 13, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. H. M. Campbell, Trinity College, Dublin.

DUDLEY CRICKET CLUB.—H. C. Brettell, Dudley.

*DUKE OF YORK'S SCHOOL.—King's-road, Chelsea, S.W.

*DULWICH COLLEGE, DULWICH, S.E.

*DURHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DURHAM.

*DURHAM UNIVERSITY, DURHAM.

EASTBOURNE.—T. Holman, Devonshire-park, Eastbourne.

*EASTBOURNE COLLEGE, EASTBOURNE.

EAST HANTS.—H. E. Winter, Fareham.

EAST LANCASHIRE CRICKET CLUB.—D. R. Woolfall, 31, Alton-street, Blackburn.

EAST SURREY ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. Brown, Apsley-road, South Norwood, S.W.

ECCLES.—E. G. Archer, Eccles, Manchester.

ECCLESHILL.—G. G. Newstead, Eccleshill, Leeds.

*EDGBASTON SCHOOL, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM.

*EDINBURGH ACADEMY, EDINBURGH.

*EDINBURGH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

*EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH INSTITUTION.—J. P. Macnitchie, 24, Danube-street, Edinburgh.

*EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB, EDINBURGH.

EDWARDS AND ROBERTS'.—J. Martin, 16, Wardour-street, W.

EGREMONT ATHLETIC CLUB.—R. Danson, 3, Seabank-road, Egremont, Birkenhead.

EIGHTH CHESHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—J. W. K. Thorp, Buxton-road, Macclesfield.

*Elizabeth College, Guernsey.

*Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Enfield.—C. E. Catlin, Enfield.

English Civil Service.—W. Morse, War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.

*Epsom College, Epsom.

Erith and Belvidere.—A. C. Lyster, Gisburne House, Lessness Heath.

Eton College.—The Captain of the Boats, Eton College, Windsor.

*Exeter College, Oxford.

Exmouth Cricket Club.—G. Foster, Strand, Exmouth.

Fall Barn.—W. Fielding, Fall Barn, Rawtenstall, Manchester.

Fareham.—N. Matthews, Fareham.

Faringdon.—W. H. Belcher, Faringdon.

Farnham.—A. Williams, jun., Farnham.

Farnworth Athletic Club.—J. Nunn, Widness, Warrington.

Faversham Football Club.—A. Tassell, Faversham.

*Felstead School, Chelmsford.

*Fettes College, Edinburgh.

First Kent Rifle Volunteers.—F. W. Frigeat, 4, Union-place, Blackheath-road, S.E.

First Surrey Rifle Volunteers.—W. C. Davis, Loughborough Junction, S.W.

*Forest School, Walthamstow, Essex, E.

*French College, Blackrock, Dublin.

Frome.—W. Knight, Jun., Keyford, Frome.

Gad's Hill Cricket Club.—J. A. Brown, Gad's Hill, Rochester.

*George Watson's College, Edinburgh.

German Gymnastic Society.—C. Young, 30½, Old St. Pancras-road, N.W.

Glasgow Academical Club.—C. T. Sloan, 106, Vincent-street, Glasgow.

Glasgow Alexandra Athletic Club.—R. Hardie, 17, James-street, Mile End, Glasgow.

*Glasgow High School, Glasgow.

*Glasgow University, Glasgow.

Glossop Cricket Club.—G. Williamson, 75, High-street East, Glossop, Derbyshire.

*Godolphin School, Hammersmith, W.

*Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Graigue.—P. Oshea, Graigue, Thomastown, Ireland.

Grappenhall.—E. J. Nicholson, Thelwall Lea, Warrington.

Grasmere.—W. Baldry, Grasmere.

Gravesend Football Club.—F. K. Gramshaw, Woodville, Gravesend.

Great Harwood Cricket Club. — A. Birtwistle, Great Harwood, Accrington.

Great Marlow.—J. Rawson, High-street, Marlow.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. Price, Goods Department, Paddington Station, W.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CRICKET CLUB.—A. Fox, 10, Catherine-street, New Swindon.

GRESHAM ATHLETIC CLUB.—E. Linfield, 18, Wood-street, E.C.

*GROSVENOR SCHOOL, TWICKENHAM.

GROVE HOUSE.—J. T. Harvey, 71, Lisson-grove, N.W.

*GROVE HOUSE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM, N.

*GUY'S HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS'-STREET, BOROUGH, S.E.

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HACKNEY CRICKET CLUB.—W. R. Horncastle, 2, Queen-street, E.C.

*HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, HERTS.

HANOVER CRICKET CLUB.—S. C. Burleigh, 4, Adelphi-place, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, S.E.

*HARLOW COLLEGE, HARLOW.

HARROW SCHOOL.—The President of the Philathletic Club, The School, Harrow.

*HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSSETS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HASLINGDEN ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. H. Shaw, Haslingden.

*HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.—1, Bohemia-road, Hastings.

HAY.—W. Holycake, Hay.

HEALY HALL.—J. Mawson, Whitworth, Rochdale.

HEDON ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. L. White, Hedon, Hull.

HEREFORD.—F. Macadam, Hereford.

*HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, HEREFORD.

*HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD.

HEYWOOD.—C. Bamford, Heywood, Manchester.

HEYWOOD PHŒNIX BOWLING CLUB.—C. Bamford, 4, Pym-street, Heywood, Manchester.

*HILLBROOK SCHOOL, HOLLYWOOD, BANGOR, BELFAST.

HINCKLEY.—T. W. Clarke, Hinckley.

HITCHIN CRICKET CLUB.—W. T. Lucas, Hitchin.

HOLLINGWORTH LAKE.—R. Butterworth, Littleborough, Manchester.

*HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—R. H. Nunn, 2, Prince's-street, E.C.

HORNSEA CRICKET CLUB.—R. J. Wade, Hornsea, Hull.

HORNSEY CRICKET CLUB.—A. W. Crosse, Eagle House, Hornsey, N.

HUDDERSFIELD ATHLETIC CLUB.—E. J. Pilling, 9, New-st., Huddersfield.

*HULL AND E. RIDING COLLEGE, HULL.

HULL TOWN CRICKET CLUB.—R. Carver, Hull.

HYDE.—S. Green, Croft House, Hyde, Manchester.

ILKLEY ATHLETIC CLUB.—R. Tuke, Ilkley, Leeds.

IPSWICH AND SUFFOLK ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—H. W. Fisk, 20, Norwich-road, Ipswich.

IPSWICH FOOTBALL CLUB.—H. E. Rodwell, Ipswich.

*IPSWICH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

IRISH CHAMPION ATHLETIC CLUB.—H. W. D. Dunlop, 11, Wellington-place, Clyde-road, Dublin.

IRISH CIVIL SERVICE ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. T. Hurford, 8, Bessborough Terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.

IRLAM.—J. Maddick, Irlam, Manchester.

ISLE OF MAN.—A. Stevens, Douglas, Isle of Man.

ISLE OF MAN ODDFELLOWS.—C. Key, Leigh-terrace, Douglas, Isle of Man.

ISLEWORTH.—C. J. Penny, Reading-room, Isleworth.

*JESUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.

KANTURK CRICKET CLUB.—G. S. Bolster, Kanturk, Ireland.

*KEBLE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

KENDAL CRICKET CLUB.—G. L. Hogarth, Kendal.

*KENSINGTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 26, KENSINGTON-SQUARE, W.

KEYNSHAM.—C. H. Oxford, Keynsham.

KERSLEY.—W. Appleyard, Prestalee, Stoneclough, Manchester.

KILDARE CRICKET AND ROWING CLUB.—W. M. Stephens, 43, Westbourne-grove, W.

KILKENNY.—A. J. Maccreery, Kilkenny, Ireland.

KILLENAULE.—E. Morris, Thurles, Ireland.

*KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*KING'S COLLEGE (LONDON) ATHLETIC CLUB, STRAND, W.C.

*KING'S COLLEGE (LONDON) SCHOOL, STRAND, W.C.

*KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, CASTLETOWN, ISLE OF MAN.

KNUTSFORD.—F. Merriman, Knutsford.

LANCASTER ATHLETIC CLUB.—G. Loxam, 121, Moor-lane, Lancaster.

*LANCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

LEEDS ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. G. Hudson, The Gymnasium, Cookridge-street, Leeds.

*LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LEEDS.

LEICESTER ATHLETIC SOCIETY. — W. Howes, Upper King-street, Leicester.

LEIGH (LANCASHIRE), CRICKET CLUB.—S. Battersby, North Brown-street, Leigh, Manchester.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—S. C. Reeve, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard.

LEVENSHULME.—J. L. Johnston, 22, Denbigh Terrace, Levenshulme, Manchester.

LEWES PRIORY CRICKET CLUB.—T. Chatfield, St. Ann's, Lewes.

LEWISHAM CRICKET CLUB.—W. H. Palmer, 85, Gaisford-street, Kentish Town-road, N.W.

LEYTON AND WALTHAMSTOW.—J. S. Kennard, Grosvenor Park-road, Walthamstow, Essex.

*LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

LINCOLN CRICKET CLUB.—W. H. Huddleston, Lincoln.

LIMERICK COUNTY CRICKET CLUB.—C. Croker, 51, George-street, Limerick.

LITTLEHAMPTON.—W. Dyer, Littlehampton.

LITTLETON.—T. Dwyer, Littleton, Thurles, Ireland.

LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD PARK CRICKET CLUBS.—J. E. Aspinall, 15, Mellor's-buildings, Exchange-street East, Liverpool.

LLANDRINDOD.—E. Roberts, Llandrindod, Radnorshire.

*LOCHIE HOUSE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

*LODER'S CLUB, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. Waddell, 11, St. Mary Abbot's-terrace, Kensington, W.

*LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, SPRING GROVE, ISLEWORTH.

LONDON RIFLE BRIGADE.—A. T. Ewens, 17, Finsbury-place South, E.C.

LORDSHIP LANE CRICKET CLUB.—H. Wilkinson, 84, Redcliffe-gardens, West Brompton, S.W.

LOUGHBOROUGH ATHLETIC CLUB.—H. S. Hedderley, Loughborough.

LOUISVILLE ATHLETIC CLUB.—G. Rehm, Louisville, Kentucky, United States of America.

LOUTH ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. E. Ditchett, Louth.

LURGAN.—G. Hazlett, Lurgan, Ireland.

LYNN.—W. H. Jones, Market-place, Lynn.

LYONSDOWN CRICKET CLUB.—J. L. Pank, Marylands, Barnet.

*MACGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, CANADA.

*MADRAS COLLEGE, ST. ANDREWS.

*MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*MAGDALEN COLLEGE (OXFORD) SCHOOL.

*MAGDALENE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*MALLOW SCHOOL, MALLOW, IRELAND.

*MALVERN COLLEGE, MALVERN.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM GYMNASTIC CLUB.—E. Moore, Athenæum Gymnastic Club, Manchester.

MANCHESTER FOOTBALL CLUB.—J. Maclaren, 18, George-street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE GYMNASTIC CLUB. — H. W. Henry, Mechanics' Institute, Manchester.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.—J. F. K. Johnstone, 172, Deansgate, Manchester.

MANCHESTER ATHLETIC SOCIETY.—J. T. N. Davies, 3, Park-villas, Harpurhey, Manchester.

MANCHESTER ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. Hodgson, Shakespeare-terrace, Harpurhey, Manchester.

MANSFIELD FOOTBALL CLUB.—M. Ellison, Mansfield.

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MARLBOROUGH ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. S. Bambridge, Marlborough.

*MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, MARLBOROUGH.

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*MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, SUFFOLK-LANE, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

*MERCHISTON CASTLE SCHOOL, EDINBURGH.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—R. K. Milligan, High-street, Merthyr Tydvil.

*MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*METHODIST COLLEGE, BELFAST,

*MONAGHAN DIOCESAN SCHOOL, MONAGHAN, IRELAND.

*MONMOUTH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MONMOUTH.

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MOSTON.—J. Taylor, 9, Mason-street, Swan-street, Manchester.

MULLINAHONE.—J. T. Gleeson, Mullinahone, Callan, Ireland.

NATIONAL OLYMPIAN ASSOCIATION.—J. P. Brooks, Much Wenlock, Shropshire.

*NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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*NEW YORK COLLEGE, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. E. Sinclair, 20, St. Mark's-place, New York, United States of America.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE CRICKET CLUB.—J. G. Boss, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) CRICKET CLUB.—R. Mullock, Newport, Monmouthshire.

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NORTH LONDON HARRIERS.—H. S. Chapman, 60, Lombard-street, E.C.

NORTH OF IRELAND CRICKET CLUB.—F. L. Heyn, Ulster Chambers, Belfast.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE BREWERY ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. Barlow, North Staffordshire Brewery, Newcastle, Staffordshire.

NORTHAMPTON ATHLETIC CLUB.—C. J. Norman, 20, Newland, Northampton.

*NORTHAMPTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHERN ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. C. Cutter, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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NORTHWICH.—P. Roberts, Northwich.

NORTHWICH CRICKET CLUB.—W. C. Cheshire, Heywood, Manchester.

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NOTTINGHAM FOREST FOOTBALL CLUB.—J. Tomlinson, Maypole Yard, Nottingham.

NOTTINGHAM PHILATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—S. W. Widdowson, Nottingham.

NUNEATON.—J. F. Bland, Nuneaton.

OADBY.—W. H. Hoyle, Oadby, Leicester.

OAKFIELD CRICKET CLUB.—F. West, The Waldrons, Croydon.

*OAKHAM SCHOOL, OAKHAM.

OLNEY.—H. H. Booth, Olney, Newport Pagnel.

OLYMPIAN CLUB.—H. P. Robinson, 4, Cheapside, E.C.

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*ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

ORMSKIRK ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. L. Hutton, Fairfield House, Ormskirk.

ORMSKIRK CRICKET CLUB.—T. Esther, Ormskirk.

OTLEY ATHLETIC CLUB.—M. Barrett, 4, East Parade, Leeds.

OUNDLE CRICKET CLUB.—J. S. Clarke, Oundle.

*OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.

OXFORD CHURCHMEN'S UNION.—N. E. Bowden, Oxford.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CLUB.—E. R. J. Nicholls, Christ Church, Oxford.

PAIGNTON.—T. Pope, Paignton.

PATRICROFT CRICKET CLUB.—E. B. Walker, Patricroft, Manchester.

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*PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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*PERSE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.

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PODOKIS ATHLETIC CLUB.—G. A. Wilson, 10, Old Bond-street, W.

PRESTON GYMNASTIC CLUB.—W. Platt, Bairstow-street, Preston.

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PRIVATE BANKS CRICKET CLUB.—C. H. Ruffles, 1, Lombard-street, E.C.

*PROBUS SCHOOL, PROBUS.

PULO PENANG.—J. Wilkinson, Pulo Penang.

*QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BELFAST.

*QUEENS' COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.

*QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

*QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

QUEEN'S PARK FOOTBALL CLUB.—T. Lawrie, 21, Abbotsford-place, Glasgow.

RAMSBOTTAM.—R. W. Hurst, Ramsbottam, Manchester.

RANGER FOOTBALL CLUB.—W. Sewell, 2, Lansdowne-road, Swindon.

RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE ATHLETIC CLUB.—E. E. Phillipson, 123, Seymour-street, Euston-square, N.W.

RAVENSBOURNE ATHLETIC CLUB.—W. J. Courley, Gainsborough Villa, Ennesdale-road, Lewisham, S.E.

RAWTENSTALL.—E. Holt, Bank-street, Rawtenstall, Manchester.

READING.—G. Gibson, 188, King's-road, Reading.

*READING SCHOOL, READING.

REIGATE AND REDHILL.—L. Chave, Reigate.

*REPTON SCHOOL, BURTON-ON-TRENT.

RICHMOND (SURREY) CRICKET CLUB.—F. B. Shadwell, Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, S.W.

RICHMOND (SURREY), HARE AND HOUNDS.—W. E. Blake, Marlborough Hotel, Richmond (Surrey), S.W.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) CRICKET CLUB.—R. H. Bellews, Richmond, Yorkshire.

*RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE) GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.

RIPLEY.—J. Burch, Mount Pleasant, Ripley, Derby.

RIPON CRICKET CLUB.—J. H. Paley, Ripon.

ROCHDALE ATHLETIC CLUB.—A. F. Bramhall, 9, Blackwater-street, Rochdale.

ROCHESTER FOOTBALL CLUB.—W. G. Tuffill, High-street, Rochester.

ROCK FERRY ATHLETIC CLUB.—T. Eccles, Peter's-buildings, Liverpool.

*ROSSALL SCHOOL, FLEETWOOD.

*ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

*ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH. S.E.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—Major E. A. Anderson, Royal Military College, Farnborough Station.

*ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS, S.E.

*ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

*RUGBY SCHOOL, RUGBY.

RUNCORN.—G. Purver, Greenway-road, Runcorn.

RUSHOLME GYMNASTIC CLUB.—H. Nall, Public Hall, Rusholme, Manchester.

SACRISTAN.—R. Oliver, Sacristan, Durham.

SALE AND ASHTON-ON-MERSEY.—F. Baker, Northenden-road, Sale, Manchester.

ST. ALBAN'S CRICKET CLUB.—J. Lawrence, St. Alban's.

*ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, BRADFIELD, READING.

*ST. ANDREW'S UNIVERSITY, ST. ANDREW'S.

*ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, SMITHFIELD, E.C.

*St. BEES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CARNFORTH.

*ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*ST. CHAD'S SCHOOL, DENSTONE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

*ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER, CARDIGANSHIRE.

*ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, OXFORD.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—E. A. Hunt, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

ST. HELEN'S CRICKET CLUB.—W. Foreman, Church-street, St. Helen's.

ST. JAMES'S ATHLETIC CLUB, DERBY.—G. H. Blaxter, Ormaston-road, Derby.

*ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, HURSTPIERPOINT.

*ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*ST. JOHN'S WOOD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—12, Winchester-road, Avenue-road, N.W.

*ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—R. J. P. Wilson, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

*ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TENBURY.

ST. PAUL'S ATHLETIC CLUB.—A. J. Pretty, 3, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

*ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, STONY STRATFORD.

*ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.

*ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, CONCORD, NEWHAVEN, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, RADLEY, ABINGDON.

*ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

*ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, YORK.

SALE AND ASHTON-ON-MERSEY.—E. Wells, Brunswick Cottage, Ashton-on-Mersey.

SALISBURY.—R. Kelsey, Salisbury.

SALTAIRE.—W. Tiffery, Saltaire, Shipley.

SCARBOROUGH CRICKET CLUB.—G. K. Grice, Scarborough.

*SECOND TRINITY, CAMBRIDGE.

*SHEFFIELD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD FOOTBALL CLUB.—H. W. Chambers, 14, Bank-st., Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC CLUB.—J. C. Ward, Sharrow-lane, Sheffield.

*SHERBORNE SCHOOL, SHERBORNE.

SHIRLEY.—B. Harfield, 7, Portland-street, Southampton.

*SHREWSBURY ROYAL SCHOOL, SHREWSBURY.

SHUTTLEWORTH.—J. Pate, Shuttleworth, Bury, Lancashire.

*SIDNEY COLLEGE, BATH.

*SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

SOUTH HORNSEY HARRIERS.—J. Houghton, Jun., 21, Rothbury-villas, Stroud Green-road, N.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS.—J. Gibb, 20, Cambridge-terrace, Victoria-road, Peckham, S.E.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—W. F. Woods, 37, Markham-square, Chelsea, S.W.

SOUTH NORWOOD ATHLETIC CLUB.—C. E. Leeds, Selhurst-road, South Norwood, S.E.

SOUTHPORT.—G. Bailey, Southport.

SPALDING GYMNASTIC SOCIETY.—H. F. Briggs, Spalding.

SPARTAN HARRIERS.—T. Shore, 91, Walford-road, Stoke Newington, N.

STALYBRIDGE ATHLETIC SOCIETY.—L. W. Marsland, Stalybridge.

STAMFORD HILL SCHOOL, STAMFORD HILL, STOKE NEWINGTON, N.

STAVELY.—R. Barlow, Stavely, Chesterfield.

*STEVENS' HOSPITAL ATHLETIC CLUB, DUBLIN.

*STEVENS' INSTITUTE, HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STOCKPORT.—O. Coppock, Warren-street, Stockport.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD. — T. Strickland, Stow-on-the-Wold, Moreton-in-Marsh.

SURREY ATHLETIC CLUB.—A. J. K. Harris, 7, Charterhouse-square, E.C

SUNDERLAND CRICKET AND FOOTBALL CLUB.—W. H. Dixon, 8, Park Place West, Sunderland.

SUTTON COLDFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

SUTTON.—J. Banks, Sutton, St. Helen's.

SWANSEA CRICKET CLUB.—W. A. Essery, 94, Mansel-street, Swansea.

SWINFORD.—M. J. MELLET, Swinford, Co. Mayo, Ireland.

*TATTENHALL COLLEGE, TATTENHALL, CHESTER.

*TAUNTON COLLEGE, TAUNTON.

TENBY.—R. Lock, Tenby.

TEWKESBURY.—F. Moore, Tewkesbury.

THAMES HARE AND HOUNDS.—C. H. Mason, 11, Oseney-crescent, Camden-road, N.W.

*THIRD TRINITY AND KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—Trinity College, Cambridge.

TODMORDEN.—J. Bentley, jun., Todmorden.

*TOOTING COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, TOOTING, SURREY, S.W.

TOPSHAM AND WOODBURY.—T. D. Hayman, Topsham.

TORQUAY CRICKET CLUB.—C. W. Kitson, Torquay.

TOTTENHAM HOUSE CRICKET CLUB.—H. G. Dearlove, 156, Tottenham Court-road, W.

*TRENT COLLEGE, TRENT.

TRIM.—M. Connell, Trim, Kells, Ireland.

*TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

*TRINITY COLLEGE, EASTBOURNE.

*TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND, PERTHSHIRE.

*TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

*TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

*TUAM DIOCESAN SCHOOL, TUAM, IRELAND.

TUFNELL PARK.—F. Boyd, 154, Fleet-street, E.C.

TULLEHEA.—M. Cormack, Tullehea, Clonmel, Ireland.

*TUNBRIDGE SCHOOL, TUNBRIDGE.

TURTON.—W. T. Dixon, Turton, Bolton.

ULSTER CRICKET CLUB.—R. Gibson, Prospect, Ormeau-road, Belfast.

*UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNION ATHLETIC CLUB.—H. M. Howard, 18, Boylston-street, Boston, United States of America.

*UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE, WESTWARD HO, BIDEFORD.

*UNITED HOSPITALS.—A. W. May, King's College Hospital, W.C.

*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (LONDON), GOWER-STREET, W.C.

*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (LONDON) SCHOOL, GOWER-STREET, W.C.

*UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

UPPER CLAPTON CRICKET CLUB.—J. M. Wohlgemuth, 19, Buccleuch-terrace, Upper Clapton, E.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL — The Captain of the Games, The School, Uppingham.

UPTON PARK FOOTBALL CLUB.—A. Stair, Upton, Stratford, E.

UXBRIDGE CRICKET CLUB.—E. Willis, 90, St. Andrew's, Uxbridge.

*WADHAM COLLEGE Oxford.

WAKEFIELD CRICKET CLUB.—J. C. Marks, Wakefield.

WARRINGTON.—E. J. Nicholson, Thelwall Lea, Warrington.

WARRINGTON CRICKET CLUB.—W. Milner, Springfield, Warrington.

*WATSON'S COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—S. E. Hollis, Wellingborough.

*WELLINGTON COLLEGE, WOKINGHAM.

WELLS AND MID-SOMERSET ATHLETIC SOCIETY.—R. W. Cox, Wells, Somerset.

*WELSH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, PROSPECT HOUSE, LLANDOVERY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

WENLOCK.—T. P. Everall, Much Wenlock.

WERNETH.—J. Duxbury, Werneth, Oldham.

WESTERN CRICKET CLUB.—R. Hampson, Eccles, Manchester.

WEST KENT FOOTBALL CLUB.—W. W. Thomson, Morden, Mitcham.

WEST LANCASHIRE BICYCLE CLUB.—A. Hutchin, Harford House, Fairfield, Liverpool.

WEST OF SCOTLAND CRICKET CLUB. — D. Millar, 3, Queen-street, Glasgow.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE AND EAST SOMERSET ATHLETIC SOCIETY.—W. B. Frampton, Weston-super-Mare.

WIDNES ATHLETIC CLUB.—C. E. Barlow, Widnes.

WIGAN CRICKET CLUB.—J. F. L. Clare, Wigan.

*WILLIAMS COLLEGE, WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*WIMBLEDON COLLEGE, WIMBLEDON, S.W.

*WINCHESTER COLLEGE, WINCHESTER.

WINDSOR AND ETON ALEXANDRA CRICKET CLUB.—G. W. Gower, 6, St. Mary's Villas, Windsor.

WITNEY.—E. French, 33, Bridge-street, Witney.

WOODBRIDGE.—J. C. Fisk, Woodbridge.

WOODFORD WELLS FOOTBALL CLUB HARE AND HOUNDS.—A. H. Tozer, Ivy Lodge, Woodford Green.

WOOD GREEN CRICKET CLUB.—G. H. Jordan, Wood Green, N.

WOOLON.—A. Sharples, Woolon, Liverpool.

WORCESTER ATHLETIC CLUB. — R. J. Sarman, 59, Broad-street, Worcester.

*WORCESTER CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, WORCESTER.

*WORCESTER COLLEGE, OXFORD.

WORTHING.—W. Paine, 12, Warwick-street, Worthing.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION. — W. Allan, 150, Strand, W.C.

*YALE COLLEGE, NEWHAVEN, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

YORKSHIRE STEEL AND IRON WORKS CRICKET CLUB. — T. M. Lewis, Yorkshire Steel and Iron Works, Penistone, Sheffield.

CHAPTER XII.

BEST PERFORMANCES ON RECORD.

[*Corrected to January* 31, 1877.]

SECTION I.—Walking.

Fastest authentic times recorded for Professionals at the distances stated.

Miles.	Time. D.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	Age.	Weight. st.	lb.	Height. ft.	in.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
1	0	0	6	23	W. Perkins,	21	9	4	5	6	June 1, 1874,	E. Smith,	Vide *Bell's Life*, June 6, 1874, p. 5, col. 6.
2	0	0	13	30	Old Kent Road.	,,	,,		,,		Lillie Bridge Grounds,	*Bell's Life.*	
3	0	0	20	47	,,	,,	,,		,,		London.	,,	
4	0	0	28	59	Ditto.	23	9	6	,,		Sept. 20, 1875,	J. Vandy,	Vide *The Field*, Sept. 25, 1875, p. 350, col. 1.
5	0	0	36	32	,,	,,	,,		,,		Lillie Bridge Grounds,	*Bell's Life.*	
6	0	0	44	24	,,	,,	,,		,,		London.	,,	
7	0	0	51	51	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
8	0	0	59	5	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
9	0	1	9	41	G. Davison,	25	10	1	5	9½	Dec. 6, 1869,	J. Jenn, late	Vide *Bell's Life*, Dec. 8, 1869, p. 4, col. 3.
10	0	1	17	33	Hoxton.	,,	,,		,,		Late Hackney Wick	*Bell's Life*	
11	0	1	25	30	,,	,,	,,		,,		Ground.	,,	
12	0	1	33	26	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
13	0	1	41	27	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
14	0	1	49	27	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
15	0	1	57	41	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
16	0	2	6	1	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
17	0	2	14	36	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
18	0	2	23	40	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
19	0	2	33	2	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
20	0	2	42	48	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
21	0	2	53	34	,,	,,	,,		,,		,,	,,	
22	0	3	11	35	Late J. Smith,	35	7	7	5	4½	Nov. 10, 1851,	Late J. G. Willey,	Vide *Bell's Life*, Nov. 16, 1851, p. 7, col. 1.
23	0	3	20	39	Ipswich.	,,	,,		,,		Late Copenhagen	*Bell's Life*,	
24	0	3	30	58	,,	,,	,,		,,		House Ground,	and late H.	
25	0	3	42	16	,,	,,	,,		,,		Islington.	Holt, *The Era.*	
26	0	4	13	40	Late S. East,	29	10	4	5	7½	June 27, 1848,	Late	Vide *Bell's Life*, July 2, 1848, p. 7, col. 3.
28	0	4	36	50	Westminster.	,,	,,		,,		Turnpike Road,	G. V. Dowling,	
30	0	4	58	0	,,	,,	,,		,,		Harlington Corner.	*Bell's Life.*	

Professional Walking—(continued).

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	D. H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
22	0 5 29 0	Late R. Fuller, Paddington.	23	10 0	5 9½	May 1, 1848, Turnpike Road, Harlington Corner,	Late G. V. Dowling, *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, May 7, 1848, p. 7 col. 1.
24	0 5 49 40		,,	,,	,,			
26	0 6 14 0		,,	,,	,,			
28	0 6 36 26	Ditto.	22	9 13	5 9½	Feb. 16, 1837, Wimbledon Common.	Late T. Spring.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 19, 1837, p. 3, col. 5.
39	0 6 50 14	J. Miles, Brixton.	26	10 4	5 8½	May 9, 1876, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *The Field*, May 13, 1876, p. 443, col. 3.
40	0 7 0 21							
41	0 7 10 41							
42	0 7 21 10							
43	0 7 32 20							
44	0 7 42 20							
45	0 7 53 0							
46	0 8 3 43							
47	0 8 15 45							
48	0 8 26 27							
49	0 8 37 35							
50	0 8 48 28							
51	0 9 6 16	D. Oleary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America.	29	10 5	5 8½	October 16, 1875, West Side Skating Rink, Chicago.	W. B. Curtis, New York A. C.	Vide *New York Sportsman*, October 23, 1875.
52	0 9 17 5							
53	0 9 27 55							
54	0 9 41 44							
55	0 9 51 52							
56	0 10 3 41							
57	0 10 14 42							
58	0 10 25 4							
59	0 10 35 28							
60	0 10 46 2							
61	0 10 56 40							
62	0 11 7 18							
63	0 11 19 41							
64	0 11 29 50							
65	0 11 40 13							
66	0 11 50 28							
67	0 12 0 44							
68	0 12 11 4							
69	0 12 22 10							
70	0 12 32 31							
71	0 12 43 23							
72	0 12 53 53							
Con.	on next col.							

Miles and Time (*continued*).

74	0 13 15 17	
75	0 13 25 44	
76	0 13 37 26	
77	0 14 1 58	
78	0 14 20 30	
73	0 13 4 37	

Professional Walking—(continued).

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	D. H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
79	0 14 34 27	H. Vaughan, Chester.	27	10 0	5 11	May 9, 1876, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *The Field*, May 13, 1876, p. 543, col. 3.
80	0 14 45 43							
81	0 14 57 4							
82	0 15 8 30							
83	0 15 19 41							
84	0 15 31 0							
85	0 15 42 30							
86	0 15 54 0							
87	0 16 5 46							
88	0 16 17 13							
89	0 16 28 53							
90	0 16 40 45							
91	0 16 52 51							
92	0 17 15 25							
93	0 17 27 44							
94	0 17 40 5							
95	0 17 52 42							
96	0 18 5 50							
97	0 18 17 58							
98	0 18 30 10							
99	0 18 41 20							
100	0 18 51 35							
101	0 19 5 3							
102	0 19 18 30							
103	0 19 41 50							
104	0 19 54 6							
105	0 20 6 48							
106	0 20 19 20							
107	0 20 32 10							
108	0 20 44 35							
109	0 20 57 7							
110	0 21 9 32							
111	0 21 22 12							
112	0 21 34 30							
113	0 21 45 30							
114	0 21 59 12							
115	0 22 10 55							
116	0 22 22 53							
117	0 22 35 35							
118	0 22 48 11							
119	0 23 1 11							
120	0 23 45 0							

Professional Walking—(continued.)

Miles.	Time. D. H. M. S.	Name.	Age.	Weight. st. lb.	Height. ft. in.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
121	1 2 15 55	P. Crossland, Sheffield.	35	10 10	5 7	Nov. 21 and 22, 1876, Pomona Palace, Manchester.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 12, col. 4, and *The Field*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 633, col. 3.
122	1 2 21 4							
123	1 3 33 59							
124	1 3 46 49							
125	1 4 0 8							
126	1 4 23 19							
127	1 4 36 33							
128	1 4 49 16							
129	1 5 23 29							
130	1 5 36 16							
131	1 5 48 31							
132	1 6 1 4							
133	1 6 14 29							
134	1 6 27 11							
135	1 6 44 12							
136	1 6 59 16							
137	1 7 32 2							
138	1 8 17 54							
139	1 8 31 32							
140	1 8 45 24							
141	1 9 7 37							
142	1 9 20 54							
143	1 9 35 36							
144	1 10 8 35							
145	1 10 21 25							
146	1 10 35 14							
147	1 10 50 16							
148	1 11 5 42							
149	1 11 20 54							
150	1 11 35 45							
151	1 12 7 18							
152	1 12 20 2							
153	1 12 30 30							
154	1 12 45 19							
155	1 13 57 5							
156	1 13 11 8							
157	1 13 26 0							
158	1 13 53 12							
159	1 14 7 59							
160	1 14 23 7							

Professional Walking—(continued).

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	D. H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
161	1 14 57 4	D. Oleary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America.	30	10 5	5 8½	Nov. 22, 1876, Pomona Palace, Manchester.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 12, col. 4, and *The Field*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 633, col. 3.
162	1 15 10 22							
163	1 16 6 0							
164	1 16 18 42							
165	1 16 31 20							
166	1 16 43 50							
167	1 16 56 56							
168	1 17 10 16							
169	1 17 24 8							
170	1 17 37 27							
171	1 17 49 49							
172	1 19 8 9							
173	1 19 21 41							
174	1 19 35 27							
175	1 19 49 7							
176	1 20 2 8							
177	1 20 15 26							
178	1 20 28 44							
179	1 21 41 40							
180	1 21 54 16							
181	1 22 5 55							
182	1 22 55 5							
183	1 23 7 21							
184	1 23 19 28							
185	1 23 31 38							
186	1 23 53 45	E. P. Weston, U. S. of America.	37	10 0	5 8	Dec. 19, 1876, Agricultural Hall.	G. W. Atkinson, *Sporting Life*.	Vide *The Field*, Dec. 23, 1876, p. 759, col. 1.
187	2 0 33 45	D. Oleary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America.	30	10 5	5 8½	Nov. 22, and 23, 1876, Pomona Palace, Manchester.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 12, col. 4, and *The Field*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 633, col. 3.
188	2 0 47 34							
189	2 1 2 0							
190	2 1 14 18							
191	2 1 26 25							
192	2 1 30 0							
193	2 1 56 48							
194	2 2 10 35							
195	2 2 24 27							
196	2 2 38 10							
197	2 5 9 34							
198	2 5 24 34							
199	2 5 37 15							
200	2 5 49 34							

Professional Walking—(continued).

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	D. H. M. s.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
201	2 6 3 34	D. Oleary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America.	30	10 5	5 8¼	Nov. 22 and 23, 1876, Pomona Palace, Manchester.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 12, col. 4, and *The Field*, Nov. 25, 1876, p. 633, col. 3.
202	2 6 16 5							
203	2 6 32 6							
204	2 6 48 30							
205	2 7 14 2							
206	2 7 28 40							
207	2 7 42 50							
208	2 7 57 58							
209	2 8 13 25							
210	2 8 27 10							
211	2 8 40 33							
212	2 8 55 30							
213	2 9 8 47							
214	2 9 21 33							
215	2 9 36 23							
216	2 9 52 35							
217	2 10 14 34							
218	2 10 27 52							
219	2 10 40 0							
220	2 10 54 20							
221	2 11 7 55							
222	2 11 21 20							
223	2 11 42 19							
224	2 11 56 30							
225	2 12 10 20							
226	2 12 24 46							
227	2 12 39 50							
228	2 12 55 8							
229	2 13 9 30							
230	2 13 24 32							
231	2 13 39 44							
232	2 13 54 21	Miles and Time (*continued*).						
233	2 14 9 8							
234	2 14 23 53							
235	2 14 37 27	243 2 18 1 7						
236	2 14 53 4	244 2 18 17 15						
237	2 16 11 37	245 2 18 32 0						
238	2 16 25 36	246 2 18 46 58						
239	2 16 39 15	247 2 19 2 34						
240	2 16 53 25	248 2 19 15 39						
241	2 17 8 15	249 2 19 29 59						
242	2 17 22 56	250 2 19 44 26						
Con.	on next col.	251 2 19 59 50						

Professional Walking—(continued).

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	D. H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
252	2 21 29 50	E. P. Weston, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. of America.	36	10 0	5 8	Feb. 25, 1876, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	G. W. Atkinson, *Sporting Life*; H. B. Green; T. Griffith, *Bells Life*; J. Knott, Jun. *Sportsman*; C. Mather, *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*; and H. F. Wilkinson, London A. C.	Vide *The Field*, Feb. 26, 1876, p. 227, col. 3, and March 4, 1876, p. 269, col. 2.
253	2 21 45 4							
254	2 21 59 45							
255	2 22 13 4							
256	2 22 29 5							
257	2 22 43 0							
258	2 22 57 51							
259	2 23 12 10							
260	2 23 25 50							
261	2 23 40 14							
262	2 23 55 8							
263	3 0 9 17							
264	3 0 23 58							
265	3 0 37 26							
266	3 0 50 45							
267	3 1 4 13							
268	3 1 18 11							
269	3 1 32 25							
270	3 1 45 10							
271	3 1 59 40							
272	3 2 14 15							
273	3 2 28 44							
274	3 2 43 4							
275	3 2 56 21							
276	3 9 1 2	Ditto.	37	10 0	5 8	Dec. 21, 22, and 23, 1876, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	G. W. Atkinson, *Sporting Life*.	Vide *The Field*, Dec. 23, 1876, p. 759, col. 1, and Dec. 30, 1876, p. 790, col. 3.
277	3 9 18 5							
278	3 9 37 35							
279	3 9 53 40							
280	3 10 7 30							
281	3 10 44 55							
282	3 11 0 8							
283	3 11 16 45							
284	3 11 31 30							
285	3 11 45 40							
286	3 11 59 38							
287	3 12 15 30							
288	3 12 25 30							
289	3 12 45 22							
290	3 12 58 47							
291	3 13 14 55							
292	3 13 30 15							
293	3 13 45 5							

Professional Walking—(continued).

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	D. H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
294	3 14 2 20	E. P. Weston, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. of America.	37	10 0	5 8	Dec. 21, 22, and 23, 1876, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	G. W. Atkinson, *Sporting Life*.	Vide *The Field*, Dec. 23, 1876, p. 759, col. 1, and Dec. 30, 1876, p. 790, col. 3.
295	3 14 17 32							
296	3 14 33 53							
297	3 14 50 40							
298	3 15 6 59							
299	3 15 22 26							
300	3 15 38 7							
301	3 17 21 50							
302	3 17 46 47							
303	3 18 0 4	Miles and Time (*continued*).		Miles and Time (*continued*).		Miles and Time (*continued*.)	Miles and Time (*continued*).	Miles and Time (*continued*).
304	3 18 15 27							
305	3 18 27 16							
306	3 18 42 6	336 4 5 23 47		366 4 14 1 10		396 4 22 59 43	426 5 12 11 50	456 5 22 21 52
307	3 18 58 5	337 4 5 39 5		367 4 14 15 47		397 4 23 14 54	427 5 12 30 56	457 5 22 37 30
308	3 19 12 50	338 4 5 55 10		368 4 14 31 50		398 4 23 29 35	428 5 12 48 53	458 5 22 53 34
309	3 19 28 0	339 4 6 11 5		369 4 14 48 33		399 4 23 44 10	429 5 13 7 0	459 5 23 9 0
310	3 19 39 40	340 4 6 26 55		370 4 15 3 50		400 4 23 54 54	430 5 15 14 41	460 5 23 24 26
311	3 19 55 0	341 4 6 40 35		371 4 15 17 12		401 5 0 14 25	431 5 15 31 2	
312	3 20 10 10	342 4 6 55 35		372 4 15 32 28		402 5 3 4 36	432 5 15 54 29	
313	3 20 25 10	343 4 7 10 15		373 4 15 48 26		403 5 3 22 18	433 5 16 3 34	
314	3 20 40 59	344 4 7 24 35		374 4 16 3 20		404 5 3 42 1	434 5 16 18 44	
315	3 20 52 21	345 4 7 40 5		375 4 16 17 0		405 5 4 0 12	435 5 16 30 52	
316	3 21 7 51	346 4 7 55 25		376 4 16 15 35		406 5 4 19 58	436 5 16 49 26	
317	3 21 23 41	347 4 8 11 10		377 4 18 30 35		407 5 4 45 19	437 5 17 5 54	
318	3 21 39 9	348 4 8 29 45		378 4 18 44 25		408 5 5 3 58	438 5 17 22 9	
319	3 21 54 13	349 4 8 45 25		379 4 18 59 22		409 5 5 22 25	439 5 17 38 55	
320	3 22 5 0	350 4 9 1 20		380 4 19 11 58		410 5 5 40 50	440 5 17 55 40	
321	3 22 21 14	351 4 10 13 28		381 4 19 25 48		411 5 7 41 30	441 5 18 13 35	
322	3 22 37 48	352 4 10 31 23		382 4 19 40 8		412 5 8 2 54	442 5 18 32 43	
323	3 22 53 58	353 4 10 45 46		383 4 19 54 48		413 5 8 21 39	443 5 18 49 47	
324	3 23 9 12	354 4 11 0 14		384 4 20 9 29		414 5 8 40 30	444 5 19 8 22	
325	3 23 20 45	355 4 11 12 56		385 4 20 20 27		415 5 8 58 42	445 5 19 24 15	
326	3 23 50 30	356 4 11 28 18		386 4 20 35 25		416 5 9 20 55	446 5 19 42 13	
327	4 0 8 14	357 4 11 43 28		387 4 20 50 21		417 5 9 38 12	447 5 19 58 25	
328	4 0 26 15	358 4 11 59 40		388 4 21 4 10		418 5 9 55 50	448 5 20 15 25	
329	4 0 43 45	359 4 12 14 35		389 4 21 18 34		419 5 10 13 0	449 5 20 32 11	
330	4 3 53 55	360 4 12 28 14		390 4 21 29 50		420 5 10 30 29	450 5 20 42 45	
331	4 4 7 25	361 4 12 43 56		391 4 21 44 31		421 5 10 46 35	451 5 21 1 25	
332	4 4 23 30	362 4 12 58 12		392 4 21 59 20		422 5 11 4 21	452 5 21 17 3	
333	4 4 39 18	363 4 13 13 25		393 4 22 15 53		423 5 11 22 10	453 5 21 33 7	
334	4 4 54 20	364 4 13 29 20		394 4 22 30 16		424 5 11 39 14	454 5 21 49 58	
335	4 5 9 5	365 4 13 45 35		395 4 22 43 29		425 5 11 53 43	455 5 22 6 11	
Con.	on next col.	Con. on next col.		Con. on next col.		Con. on next col.	Con. on next col.	

(*Professional Walking*—continued).

Greatest authentic distances recorded for Professionals in the periods stated.

Period.		Distance.		Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
Days.	Hours.	Miles.	Yds.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
0	1	7¼	60	G. Davison, Hoxton.	25	10 1	5 9½	Dec. 6, 1869, Hackney Wick.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide p. 97.
0	2	15¼	68	"	"	"	"			
0	7	39¼	360	J. Miles, Brixton.	36	10 4	5 8½	May 9, 1876, Agricultural Hall, Islington.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide p. 98.
0	8	45¼	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	9	50¼	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	10	54¼	170	W. Howes, The City.	37	8 9	5 4	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
0	11	59¼	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	12	65¼	130	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	13	70	60	H. Vaughan, Chester.	27	10 0	5 11	Ditto.	Ditto.	Vide p. 99.
0	14	75¼	330	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	15	81¼	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	16	86¼	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	18	95¼	3	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	19	100¼	190	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	20	105¼	330	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	21	109	400	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	22	114	130	"	"	"	"	"	"	
0	23	118¼	50	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	0	120¼	240	P. Crossland, Sheffield.	36	10 6	5 7	Sept. 11 and 12, 1876, Manchester.	D. Mounsey, *Sporting Chronicle*.	Vide *The Sportsman*, Sept. 14, 1876.
1	4	124¼	410	Ditto.	"	10 10	"	Nov. 21 and 22, 1876, Pomona Palace, Manchester.	J. Jenn, late *Bell's Life*.	Vide p. 100.
1	6	131¼	215	"	"	"	"		"	
1	9	140¼	49	"	"	"	"		"	
1	10	143	391	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	11	147¼	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	12	150¼	260	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	13	154¼	54	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	14	158¼	192	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	15	160¼	350	D. Oleary, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. of America.	30	10 5	5 8½	Nov. 22, 1876, Pomona Palace, Manchester.	Ditto.	Vide p. 101.
1	17	167	396	"	"	"	"		"	
1	19	171¼	197	"	"	"	"		"	
1	20	175¼	194	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	22	181¼	0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1	23	182¼	195	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Professional Walking—(continued).

Period.		Distance.		Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
Days.	Hours.	Miles.	Yds.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
2	0	186¼	314	E. P. Weston, U. S. of America.	37	10 0	5 8	Dec. 18 and 19, 1876, Agricultural Hall.	G. W. Atkinson, *Sporting Life.*	Vide p. 101.
2	1	188¾	342	D. Oleary,	30	10 5	5 8¼	Nov. 22 and 23, 1876,	J. Jenn, late	Vide pp. 101 and 102.
2	2	193	391	Chicago, Illinois,	,,	,,	,,	Pomona Palace,	*Bell's Life.*	
2	6	201	431	U. S. of America.	,,	,,	,,	Manchester.		
2	7	204	50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	8	208	293	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	9	212¼	342	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	10	216¼	342	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	11	220¼	244	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	12	224	396	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	13	228¼	197	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	14	231¼	227	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	15	236	391	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	17	241¼	342	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	18	242¾	345	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	19	246¾	147	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	20	251	15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
2	22	254	25	E. P. Weston,	36	10 0	5 8	Feb. 22–25, 1876,	Vide p. 103.	Vide p. 103.
2	23	258	270	Providence,	,,	,,	,,	Agricultural Hall,	,,	
3	0	262¾	45	Rhode Island,	,,	,,	,,	Islington.	,,	
3	1	266¾	280	U. S. of America.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
3	2	271	25	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
4	0	326	126	Ditto.	37	,,	,,	Dec. 18–22, 1876. Agricultural Hall.	G. W. Atkinson, *Sporting Life.*	Vide p. 101.

The greatest distance walked without resting is 105¼ miles 50yds., by E. P. Weston, at Agricultural Hall, Islington, Dec. 18, 1876. Vide *The Field*, Dec. 23, 1876, p. 759, col. 1.

Amateur Walking.

Fastest authentic times recorded for Amateurs at the distances stated.

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
1	0 6 48	T. Griffith, S. Essex A.C.	26	10 2	6 0	Aug 6, 1870, Leeds.	J. H. Kitson, Leeds A.C.	Vide *The Field*, Aug. 13, 1870, p. 145, col. 3.
2	0 14 20	"	27	"	"	April 27, 1872, Ealing.	J. E. Kent late *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, May 4, 1872, p. 5, col. 4.
3	0 22 15	W. J. Morgan,	30	8 6	5 5½	March 22, 1875,	T. Griffith,	Vide *The Field*, March 27, 1875, p. 307,
4	0 30 14	Atalanta R.C.	"	"	"	Lillie Bridge Grounds,	*Bell's Life*, and	col. 1.
5	0 38 12	"	"	"	"	London.	J. G. Chambers,	
6	0 46 35	"	"	"	"	"	*Land and Water*.	
7	0 53 47	"	"	"	"	"	"	
8	1 8 50	F. Pace,	24	10 0	5 11	March 11, 1865,	Late C. Westhall, *Bell's Life*.	Vide *Bell's Life*, March 18, 1865, p. 7,
9	1 17 45	London.	"	"	"	Prince of Wales's		col. 5.
10	1 26 37	"	"	"	"	Ground, Bow.	"	
11	1 37 35	C. Connor,	21	10 8	5 8	Jan. 27, 1877,	W. J. K. Kendricks,	Vide *New York Sportsman*, Feb. 3,
12	1 47 9	New York.	"	"	"	New York.	J. M. Pollock,	1877, p 51, col. 2, and *The Field*,
13	1 56 56	"	"	"	"	"	and C. C. Shaw,	Feb. 17, 1877.
14	2 7 10	"	"	"	"	"	"	
15	2 18 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	
16	2 30 14	J. Berry,	21	9 12	5 8	May 6, 1876,	W. Waddell,	Vide *The Field*, May 13, 1876, p. 545,
17	2 39 55	London A.C	"	"	"	Lillie Bridge Grounds,	London A.C.	col. 1.
18	2 49 55	"	"	"	"	London.	"	
19	2 59 57	"	"	"	"	"	"	
20	3 9 54	"	"	"	"	"	"	
21	3 20 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	
22	3 30 37	"	"	"	"	"	"	
23	3 41 6	"	"	"	"	"	"	
24	3 52 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	
25	4 2 48	"	"	"	"	"	"	
26	4 35 50	C. H. Ford,	21	10 8½	5 9	Oct. 14, 1876,	F. J. Ball, Irish	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 14, 1876, p. 462,
27	4 46 39	Dublin A. C.	"	"	"	Lansdowne Road	Champion A. C.	col. 2.
28	4 58 10	"	"	"	"	Ground, Dublin.	"	
29	5 9 37	"	"	"	"	"	"	
30	5 20 0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
31	5 32 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	
32	5 44 25	"	"	"	"	"	"	
33	5 55 25	"	"	"	"	"	"	
34	6 7 8	"	"	"	"	"	"	
35	6 18 32	"	"	"	"	"	"	

Amateur Walking—(continued

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
36	6 30 17	C. H. Ford,	21	10 8½	5 9	Oct. 14, 1876,	F. J. Ball, Irish	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 14, 1876, p. 462,
37	6 42 10	Dublin, A. C.	,,	,,	,,	Lansdowne Road	Champion, A. C.	col. 2.
38	6 54 17	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground, Dublin.	,,	
39	7 6 15	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
40	7 17 14	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
41	7 27 46	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
42	7 38 45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
43	7 49 43	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
44	8 0 45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
45	8 11 46	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
46	8 22 19	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
47	8 32 56	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
48	8 43 53	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
49	8 54 42	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
50	9 4 52½	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
73	18 50 0	F. Boydell and	—	11 12	—	May 26, 1859.	Late R. Fuller,	Vide *Bell's Life*, June 5, 1859, p. 7,
		E. G. Peacock,	—	10 6	—	London to Dover.	Paddington.	col. 2.

Greatest authentic distances recorded for Amateurs in the periods stated.

Period.	Distance.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Referees.	Remarks.
Hours.	Miles. Yds.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
2	12¾ 70	J. Berry,	21	9 12	5 8	May 6, 1876,	W. Waddell,	Vide p. 107.
3	19 10	London A. C.	,,	,,	,,	Lillie Bridge Ground,	London A. C.	
4	24½ 420	,,	,,	,,	,,	London.		
5	28¾ 0	F. Pace,	23	10 0	5 11	April 23, 1864,	H. Cordingly.	Vide *Bell's Life*, April 30, 1864,
		London.				Wandsworth.	Mercantile Marine	p. 7, col. 2.
6	31¾ 42	J. E. Dixon,	27	8 2	5 4½	Oct. 7, 1876.	J. Jenn, late	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 14, 1876,
7	37½ 170	Hermits' F. C.	,,	,,	,,	Star Ground, Fulham.	*Bell's Life.*	p. 462, col. 2.
8	42½ 230	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		
9	48 65	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		

The late Captain R. R. Allardice, 23rd Fusiliers, walked 1000 miles in 1000 consecutive hours, one single mile in each single hour, on Newmarket Heath, between June 1 and July 12 inclusive, 1809. Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 28, 1874, p. 5, col. 2.

Section II.—Running.

Fastest authentic times recorded for Professionals at the distances stated.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height	Date and Place.	Timekeepers.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft in.			
100 Yards.	0 0 9½	G. Seward, U.S. of America.	27	10 9	5 7	September 30, 1844, Hammersmith.	J. Howitt, Norwich.	Beat late W. Robinson, Newton Moor, by 2yds,
120 Yards.	0 0 11⅓	"	29	"	"	May 3, 1847, Ealing.	E. Smith, *Bell's Life.*	Beat late C. Westhall, Tottenham Court Road, by 3yds.
140 Yards.	0 0 14	W. G. Scarlet, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	32	9 2	5 7½	Sept. 7, 1841, Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. D. Parrott, Newcastle.	Beat J. Gealy, Berwick-on-Tweed, by 2½yds.
150 Yards.	0 0 15	Late C. Westhall.	28	9 12	5 10	Feb. 4, 1851, Manchester.	Late J. Roberts.	Beat W. Hayes, Ruddington, by 2½yds.
200 Yards.	0 0 19½	G. Seward, U.S. of America.	29	10 9	5 7	March 22, 1847, Barnet.	E. Smith, *Bell's Life.*	Beat late C. Westhall, Tottenham Court Road, by 2½yds.
300 Yards.	0 0 31½	J. Nuttall, Manchester.	21	10 4	5 8	April 27, 1863, Manchester.	Late G. Martin, London.	Beat G. Beddow, London, in final heat of 300yds. sweepstakes easily.
		D. Wight, Jedburgh.	25	12 0	5 10	Aug. 5, 1876, Glasgow.	F. Glossop, Sheffield.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Aug. 12, 1876, p. 10, col. 3
350 Yards.	0 0 40	G. Walsh, Royton.	28	10 7	5 6½	April 13, 1872, Manchester.	J. Cooper, Manchester.	Beat H. Whitehead, Hyde, by 3yds.
400 Yards.	0 0 45	T. Brian, Bradford, Yorkshire.	20	8 8	5 9	Feb. 28, 1841, Doncaster.	J. Holden, Sen., Manchester.	Beat late G. Moore, Leicester, by 3yds.
Quarter Mile.	0 0 48½	R. Buttery, Sheffield.	29	11 3	5 9½	Oct. 4, 1873, Newcastle-on-Tyne.	W. Oldham.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Oct. 11, 1873, p. 9, col. 2.
500 Yards.	0 1 0½	G. Walsh, Royton.	30	10 7	5 6½	May 23, 1874, Manchester.	J. Holden, Manchester.	Vide *Sporting Life*, May, 27, 1874, p. 4, col. 2.
600 Yards.	0 1 13	J. Nuttall, Manchester.	22	10 4	5 8	Feb. 20, 1864, Manchester.	G. Hardy, Manchester.	Beat S. Albison, by ½yd., in heavy snow storm and strong breeze.
700 Yards.	0 1 29	J. Pudney, Mile End.	26	8 5	5 6½	April 7, 1856, Turnpike Road, Slough.	Late W. Price, Hackney Wick.	Beat H. Magetts, Oxford, easily.
800 Yards.	0 1 50	Late W. Jackson, Stockton-on-Tees.	22	11 6	5 11	Nov. 2, 1826, Epsom Race Course.	Late R. Burn, Darlington.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Nov. 5, 1826, p. 3, col. 3.

Professional Running—(continued).

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Timekeepers.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
Half Mile.	0 1 53½	F. Hewitt, Millwall.	27	10 0	5 8¾	Sept. 17, 1871, Lyttelton, Australia.	H. Cowen.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Dec. 9, 1871, p. 2, col. 4.
1000 Yards.	0 2 19¾	J. Nuttall Manchester.	30	10 4	5 8	Jan. 13, 1872, Manchester.	G. Haslam, Manchester.	Beat S. E. Ridley, Gateshead, by 2yds.
Three-quarter Mile.	0 3 7	W. Richards, Millwall.	27	10 5	5 8½	June 30, 1866, Manchester.	G. Hardy, Manchester.	Vide *Bell's Life*, July 7, 1866, p. 12, col. 4.
1 Mile.	0 4 17½	W. Richards.	26	10 6	5 8½	August 19, 1865, Manchester.	Late G. Martin, London.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Aug. 26, 1865, p. 9, col. 4.
		W. Lang.	26	9 10	5 8			
1½ Miles.	0 5 36	W. Lang, Middlesborough	24	9 10	5 8	July 18, 1863, Manchester.	J. Holden, Manchester.	Vide Supplement to *Bell's Life*, July 26, 1863, p. 2, col. 5.
1½ Miles.	0 6 50	J. Fleet, Manchester	21	8 4	5 4½	Feb. 23, 1867, Manchester.	J. Cooper, Manchester.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 23, 1867, p. 10, col. 4.
2 Miles.	0 9 11½	W. Lang, Middlesborough.	24	9 10	5 8	August 1, 1863, Manchester.	J. Holden, Manchester.	Beat J. Sanderson, Whitworth, by six yards. One mile time, 4m. 27s.
3 Miles.	0 14 36	J. White,	25	7 10	5 2½	May 11, 1863,	Late H. A. Reed,	Vide *Bell's Life*, May 17, 1863, p. 7, col. 5.
4 Miles.	0 19 36	Gateshead.	,,	,,	,,	Late Hackney Wick	*Sporting Life.*	
5 Miles.	0 24 40	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground.	,,	
6 Miles.	0 29 50	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
7 Miles.	0 34 45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
8 Miles.	0 40 20	J. Howitt,	31	7 8	5 2	June 1, 1852,	Late J. Garrat.	Vide *Bell's Life*, June 6, 1852, p. 7, col. 1.
9 Miles.	0 45 21	Norwich.	,,	,,	,,	Islington.		
10 Miles.	0 51 26	L. Bennett,	37	11 12	5 9	April 3, 1863,	Late G. Martin.	Vide *Sporting Life*, April 4, 1863, p. 3, col. 5.
11 Miles.	0 56 52	Indian Reservation,	,,	,,	,,	Late West London	,,	
12 Miles.	1 2 2½	Canada.	,,	,,	,,	Ground, Brompton.	,,	
13 Miles.	1 10 31	J. Howitt,	31	7 8	5 2½	March 29, 1852,	E. Drinkwater,	Vide *Bell's Life*, April 4, 1852, p. 7, col. 1.
14 Miles.	1 16 12	Norwich,	,,	,,	,,	Copenhagen Ground,	Williamstown,	
15 Miles.	1 22 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	Islington.	Co. Dublin,	
16 Miles.	1 28 6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
18 Miles.	1 45 21	Late T. Maxfield, Sheffield.	25	10 8	5 5	May 16, 1845, Slough.	Late T. Spring	Vide *Bell's Life*, May 18, 1845, p. 4, col. 2.
19 Miles.	1 52 51	Late R. Manks,	30	9 2	5 7	Dec. 16, 1851,	W. Dexter.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Dec. 21, 1851, p. 6, col. 2.
20 Miles.	1 58 18	Solihull.	,,	,,	,,	Islington.	,,	

Professional Running—(continued).

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Timekeepers.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
27 Miles.	3 0 0	G. Martin, Maidstone.	36	9 1	5 6½	Sept. 22, 1863, Turnpike Road.	J. Clark, Maidstone.	In match to run fifty miles in 7h., which he did easily.
30 Miles.	3 20 0	J. Rhodes, Wolverhampton.	32	9 2	5 5½	Feb. 7, 1853, Birmingham.	C. Bolton, *Bell's Life.*	Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 13, 1853, p. 6, col. 4.
35 Miles.	4 8 0	Late R. Manks, Solihull.	32	9 2	5 7	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
40 Miles.	4 51 0		"	"	"	"		
50 Miles.	6 17 0	G. Martin, Maidstone.	36	9 1	5 6½	Sept. 22, 1863, Turnpike Road.	J. Clark, Maidstone.	Vide above.
52 Miles.	7 3 0	Late R. Manks, Solihull.	32	9 2	5 7	Feb. 7, 1853, Birmingham.	C. Bolton, *Bell's Life.*	Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 13, 1853, p. 6, col. 4.

The greatest distance ever run in 1h. is 11¼ miles, 90yds., by L. Bennett, Cattaraugus Indian, Canada, at late W. London Cricket Ground, Brompton, April, 3, 1863, Vide *Sporting Life*, April 4, 1863, p. 3, col. 5.

Amateur Running.

Fastest authentic times recorded for Amateurs at the distances stated.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Timekeepers.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
200 Yards.	0 0 21½	E. J. Colbeck London A.C.	19	12 1	5 11¾	Nov. 30, 1866, Cambridge.	J. D. Digby, *Bell's Life.*	Vide *The Field*, Dec. 8, 1866, p. 454, col. 2.
220 Yards.	0 0 22⅔	F. T. Elborough, London A.C.	24	11 1½	5 10½	Oct. 7, 1876, Lillie Bridge Ground.	T. Griffith, *Bell's Life.*	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 14, 1876, p. 462, col. 1.
250 Yards.	0 0 27½	R. W. Vidal, Oxford University.	22	11 0	5 10	Dec. 8, 1865, Oxford.	H. J. Turner, late *Bell's Life.*	Vide *Bell's Life*, Dec. 16, 1865, p. 10, col. 2.
300 Yards.	0 0 33	J. Cockerell, London A.C.	24	9 0	5 7½	June 3, 1870, Lillie Bridge Ground.	H. Woodstock, late *Bell's Life.*	Vide *Bell's Life*, June, 4, 1870, p. 8, col. 5.
Quarter Mile.	0 0 50⅔	E. J. Colbeck, London A.C.	20	12 4	5 11¾	June 20, 1868, BeaufortHouseGround.	Late C. Westhall, *Bell's Life.*	Vide *The Field*, June, 27, 1868, p. 503, col. 3.

Amateur Running—(continued).

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Timekeepers.	Remarks.
	H. M. S.			st. lb.	ft. in.			
600 Yards.	0 1 15	J. C. Clegg, Sheffield F.C.	23	10 11	5 11	July 7, 1873, Sheffield.	W. Platt, *The Field*.	Vide *The Field*, July 12, 1873, p. 53, col. 2.
Half Mile.	0 1 57½	F. T. Elborough, London A.C.	24	11 1½	5 10½	Oct. 7, 1876, Lillie Bridge Ground.	T. Griffith, *Bell's Life*.	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 14, 1876, p. 462, col. 1.
1000 Yards.	0 2 22½	H. W. Hill, London A.C.	23	10 2	5 7½	Aug. 2, 1875, Northampton.	Ditto.	Vide *The Field*, Aug. 7, 1875, p. 150, col. 1.
¾ Mile.	0 3 15	W. Slade, London A.C.	21	11 2	5 11½	June 19, 1875, Lillie Bridge Ground.	Ditto.	Vide *The Field*, June 26, 1875, p. 638, col. 1.
1 Mile.	0 4 24½		,,	,,	,,		,,	
1¼ Miles.	0 6 4	Ditto.	22	,,	,,	June 10, 1876, Ormeau Ground, Belfast.	Ditto.	Vide *The Field*, June 17, 1876, p. 593, col. 1.
1½ Miles.	0 7 21	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	
1¾ Miles.	0 8 36	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	
2 Miles.	0 9 42	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
3 Miles.	0 15 8¾	J. Scott, London A.C.	23	9 5	5 8¾	March 25, 1871, Lillie Bridge Ground.	W. Collett, *Sporting Life*.	Vide *The Field*, April 1, 1871, p. 262, col. 3.
4 Miles.	0 20 22	W. Slade, London A.C.	21	11 0	5 11½	April 26, 1875, Lillie Bridge Ground.	J. Vandy, *Bell's Life*.	Vide *The Field*, May 1, 1875, p. 439, col. 1.
5 Miles.	0 28 2	W. E. Fuller, London A.C.	24	9 10	5 11½	Sept. 25, 1875, Lillie Bridge Ground.	H. F. Wilkinson, London A.C.	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 2, 1875, p. 385, col. 1.
6 Miles.	0 33 58		,,	,,	,,			
7 Miles.	0 39 59	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
8 Miles.	0 46 8	,,	,,	,,	,,			
9 Miles.	0 52 9	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
10 Miles.	0 56 7	Ditto.	,,	,,	,,	Oct. 16, 1875, Lillie Bridge Ground.	W. Rye, *Sporting Gazette*.	Vide *The Field*, Oct. 23, 1875, p. 466, col. 2.
12 Miles.	1 8 22	S. F. Weall, London A.C.	19	9 1	5 2½	Nov. 27, 1873, Harrow and Pinner road.	J. Churchill, E. Pope, and W. White.	In match to run 20 miles in 2½h., which he failed to do, owing to bad state of the road.
14 Miles.	1 21 18		,,	,,	,,			
16 Miles.	1 36 0	,,	,,	,,	,,			
18 Miles.	1 59 0	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
36 Miles.	6 0 0	Capt. R. B. Allardice.	28	—	5 10½	Oct. 12, 1807, Newmarket.	—	Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 21, 1874, p. 5, col. 2.
67 Miles.	13 0 0	Ditto.	21	—	,,	Spring of 1801. Angus, Scotland.	—	Vide *Bell's Life*, Feb. 21, 1874, p. 5, col. 1.
90 Miles.	20 22 4	Ditto.	22	—	,,	Nov. 10, 1801, York and Hull Road.	—	Ditto.

Section III.—Jumping.

Best authenticated Professional jumps on record.

Description of Contest.	Distance or Height.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Remarks.
	ft. in.			st. lb.	ft. in.		
Running wide jump (with artificial aid).	29 7	Late J. Howard, Bradford (Yorkshire).	28	10 10	5 8½	May 8, 1854, Chester Race Course.	Match to clear 27ft. in one of 6 leaps. Took off from block of wood 1ft. wide, 2ft. long, 3in. thick, and elevated 4in. Used dumb bells of 5lb. each.
Running wide jump.	20 5	S. Muir, Stewartstown, and J. Young, Hawick.	—	—	—	Sept. 11, 1869, Thorniebank Park, Dalkeith.	A tie at Dalkeith games. Muir also cleared a like distance at the same games on Aug. 29, 1868.
Running high jump (with artificial aid).	6 0	Late F. Theobald, of the Guards.	—	—	—	Sept. 1, 1851, Bayswater.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Sept. 7, 1851, p. 3, col. 3. Height measured from top of block.
Running high jump.	5 11	E. Vardy, Alnwick.	—	—	—	Aug. 27, 1859, Haydon Race Course.	At Alnwick games, beating J. Edington, Alnwick, and J. Allan. Weather fine and dry.
Running high pole jump.	10 9	D. Anderson, Alnwick.	—	—	—	August 6, 1870, Bridge of Allan.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Aug. 13, 1870, p. 7, col. 1.
Running hop, step, and jump.	47 7	R. Knox, Newstead	—	—	—	August, 1870. Leith Links.	At Leith games, beating J. Young, Hawick, and W. Murray.
Standing wide jump (with artificial aid).	13 7	J. Greaves, Hazlehurst.	25	10 0	5 8	Sept. 18, 1875, Bardsley.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Sept. 25, 1875, p. 5, col. 4.
Standing high jump.	5 1	E. A. Johnston, Toronto, Canada.	—	11 10	6 0	Aug. 15, 1876, Philadelphia.	Vide *New York Sportsman*, Aug. 19, 1876, p. 400, col. 3.
Standing hop, step, and jump.	40 2	D. Anderson, Alnwick.	—	—	—	July 24, 1865, Fort Eyemouth.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Aug. 5, 1865, p. 9, col. 4.

Best authenticated Amateur jumps on record.

Description of Contest.	Distance or Time.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Remarks.
	ft. in.			st. lb.	ft. in.		
Running wide jump.	23 1½	J. Lane, Dublin University.	22	11 2	5 8	June 11, 1874, Dublin.	Vide *The Field*, June, 13, 1874, p. 582, col. 3.
Running high jump.	6 2½	M. J. Brooks, Oxford University.	20	11 5	6 0	April 7, 1876, Lillie Bridge Ground.	Vide *The Field*, April 8, 1876, p. 409, col. 3.
Running high pole jump.	11 1	J. E. Woodburn, Ulverstone C.C.	25	10 0	5 8½	July 21, 1876, Ulverstone.	Vide *Bell's Life*, July 29, 1876, p. 5, col. 5.
Running hop, step, and jump.	45 4	J C. Daly, Cork.	19	14 8	6 2½	April 22, 1873, Cork.	Vide *Irish Sportsman*, May 10, 1873, p. 9, col. 3.
Standing wide jump (with artificial aid).	12 2½	A. S. Thompson, San Francisco.	—	—	—	Nov. 26, 1875, San Francisco.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Jan. 1, 1876, p. 9, col. 3.
Standing wide jump.	10 5	J. J. Tickle, St. Helen's C.C.	22	12 4	5 10¾	Sept. 2, 1871, Leigh, Manchester.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Sept. 9, 1871, p. 5, col. 5.
Standing high jump.	4 10	F. Hargreaves, and E. Moore,	21 25	10 7 12 3	5 7½ 5 9½	August 5, 1871, Pendlebury.	Vide *Bell's Life*, Aug. 12, 1871, p. 9, col. 2
Vaulting a bar.	7 1½	J. H. S. Moxley, Belfast.	30	10 11	5 10	June 27, 1874, Dublin.	Vide *The Field*, July 4, 1874, p. 28, col. 3.
	m. s.						
Hurdle Race, 120yds., 10 flights.	0 16	C. N. Jackson, Oxford University.	19	10 7	5 10	Nov. 14, 1865, Oxford.	Vide *The Field*, Nov. 18, 1865, p. 363, col. 2.
Thames short steeplechase, 4¾ miles 11yds.	27 28	W. Slade, London A.C.	20	11 0	5 11¼	May 20, 1874, Roehampton,	Vide *The Field*, May 23, 1874, p. 513, col. 3.
Thames long steeplechase, 7¾ miles 413yds.	0 45 0	J. Gibb, London A.C.	21	9 0	5 6	Feb. 6, 1875, Roehampton.	Vide *The Field*, Feb. 13, 1875, p. 157, col. 2.
Rugby Crick run, about 13 miles.	1 17 12	R. S. Benson. Rugby School.	18	10 12	5 11¼	Dec. 7, 1876, Rugby.	Vide *The Field*, Dec. 9, 1876, p. 697, col. 2.

SECTION IV.—Hammer Throwing and Weight Putting.

Best authenticated Amateur performances on record.

Description of Contest.	Distance.	Name.	Age.	Weight.	Height.	Date and Place.	Remarks.
	ft. in.			st. lb.	ft. in.		
Throwing 16lb. Hammer, unlimited run.	138 3	G. H. Hales, Cambridge University A.C.	22	13 10	6 2¼	April 7, 1876, Lillie Bridge Grounds, London.	Vide *The Field*, April 8, 1876, p. 409, col. 1.
Throwing 16lb. Hammer, 7ft. run and no follow.	96 3	Ditto.	"	"	"	April 10, 1876, Lillie Bridge Grounds, London	Vide *The Field*, April 15, 1876, p. 430, col. 1.
Putting 16lb. 7ft. run and no follow.	42 5	E. J. Bor, London A.C.	21	15 10	6 6	March 27, 1872, Lillie Bridge Grounds, London.	Vide *Bell's Life*. March 30 1872, p. 5, col. 3.
Putting 42lb. with follow.	27 10	E. Ogrady, Limerick.	24	16 9	6 3	Sept. 14, 1876. Limerick.	Vide *Irish Sportsman*, Sept. 23, 1876, p. 10. col. 1.
Slinging 56lb. by the ring, unlimited run.	29 3	M. M. Stritch, R. I. Constabulary.	24	13 0	5 9½	July 7, 1873, Trinity College Park, Dublin.	Vide *Bell's Life*, July 12, 1873, p. 9, col. 3.
Slinging 56lb. by the side, without follow.	29 2	C. Wadsworth, Queen's College, Belfast.	24	14 6	5 11	June 27, 1874, Lansdowne Road Ground, Dublin.	Vide *The Field*, July 4, 1874, p. 28, col. 3.
Slinging 56lb. between legs, without follow.	24 2½	J. C. Daly, Queen's College, Cork.	22	14 8	6 2½	May 17, 1876, Mardyke Cricket Ground, Cork.	Vide *Bell's Life*, May 20, 1876, p. 5. col. 3.

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